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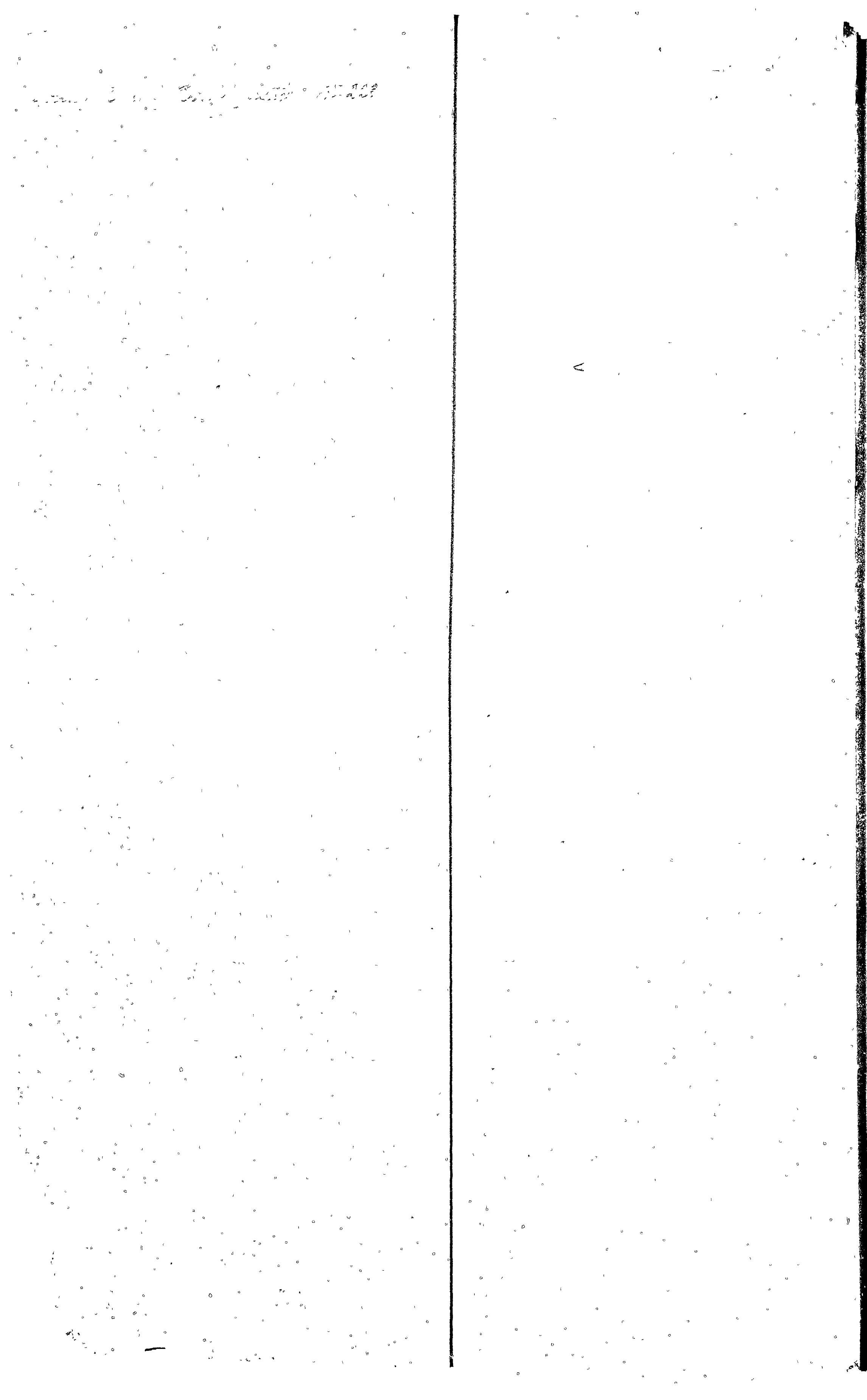
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Houston's Executive Record from December 21/89 to December 21/90

December 21st 1889

Gentlemen of the Senate

and House of Representatives

Called from retirement by the voice of my fellow citizens, to the responsible position of the Executive of the State, I am not insensible to the delicacy and importance of the duties which devolve upon me. Having been withdrawn for years past, to the discharge of Federal duties as Senator of the United States, I have not had the advantage of participating in the local affairs of the State, and have much to inquire into, affecting its interests. I am aware that our local interests are varied and important, and I feel pleasure in assuring my fellow citizens that my object will be to promote and advance every interest without regard to section and use my best endeavors to develop our resources. To effectuate this object, and meet the just expectations of my fellow citizens, it will be necessary that I should enjoy and realize a hearty cooperation on the part of the people's representatives, in consummating these desirable objects. My purpose, as well as my desire, will be to sustain such measures of policy as may have been introduced promoting of the public good, and to inaugurate and advance such others as will conform to the best interests of the community.

Our insular situation imperatively demands the construction of railroads on an extended and practicable scale, commensurate to the growing importance of our settlements, as well as to the production and commerce daily increasing in our country; at the same time a policy should be adopted and pursued which would secure the State against all imposition and insure the fulfillment of every charter granted and the accomplishment of every contract to which the government may be a party. The magnificent grants made by the Government, held out every inducement for the investment of capital and the employment of enterprise; and it is but just that all fair requirements in its behalf should be made and conceded in return for its liberality. The improvement of our rivers so far as can be effected at a commensurate cost, so as to render them navigable, where it is practicable, is one to be an object demanding the fostering care of government. Nature has provided these channels

and when improved they will supply the necessities and wants of communities, which railroads cannot accomplish for a length of time. True economy dictates that we should realize from them whatever advantage they present.

Having treated of the physical economy of our State, it is proper that I should advert to the intellectual and moral improvement of our people. It is a truism that "to maintain liberty, intelligence is indispensable." To attain this object education is all important, it should not be confined to classes, but disseminated throughout the whole community. How to accomplish this object, to the greatest perfection, seems to be a subject yet left for solution.

The Constitution evidences that its framers regarded education as a primary object, and in that instrument ample provisions was made for the endowment of Universities and the support of common schools. The improvement and perfection of common schools suggest themselves to me as the foundation upon which to erect the best system of education and when that foundation is firmly laid, it will be easy to erect thereon materials for a University if the voice of the State should, at some future day, require its establishment. To me it seems both wise and expedient that all reasonable encouragement should be extended to all educational institutions now in existence, which have been established and sustained by individual enterprise, and to promote the establishment of others in the various portions of the State, thus rendering them more able to extend their usefulness, and increase their advantages to the community.

In the attainment of these various objects, it does seem to me that two important desiderata must enter into the plan of their accomplishment: Economy in relation to the finances and the public domain, and strict accountability on the part of all public functionaries should be held indispensable. It is for the legislature to enact such laws as are necessary to attain this object, and secure the public treasury from imposition and fraud so far as is dependent on my official action, I can assure my constituents that in the appointment of official functionaries, I will intrust no man with office in whose integrity I have not entire confidence and that he will discharge the duties of the trust confided to him with fidelity. I have confidence that my constituents, in the exercise of their discernment, will not fail to discriminate between that which was desired to be accomplished, and could not be done for want of unity and a co-operation of the different parts of government and that still within the constitutional power of the Executive, as regards the public domain, the intelligence of the legislature, whose attention has been called to it, is capable of devising a

system for its future disposition, and such an one as will embrace a liberal policy towards the settler. From the inception of the Government of the Republic of Texas, a provision was contained in the Constitution providing for sectioning the public domain; and if such a policy had been carried out, it would have prevented a vast amount of litigation which has since that time occurred. If the legislature of the state should, at any time, adopt such a measure it would have a tendency to dispel a thousand anxieties which the settler now entertains, because, when he would then settle upon a tract of land, he would know his miles and bounds, and that he could assuredly repose in the guarantees which the State affords him for the occupancy of his homestead.

In an inaugural it is not expected that subjects which would be more appropriate in a general message to the legislature, which I contemplate making, should be embraced; yet there are subjects which demand of me attention. The subject of our frontier defenses is of absorbing interest. Where it is possible for the government to give protection to its citizens, it is a duty which cannot be disregarded. The extent of our frontier, stretching, as it does, from the Red River to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, and from thence to the mouth of that river, comprises a distance of but little short of ten thousand miles. One half that distance is exposed to Indian depredations, and the other bordering upon Mexico, which is in a state of anarchy. Depredations by the Indians are so frequent, that to hear of them has almost ceased to excite sympathy and attention in the interior of our state. We have a right to look to the Federal Government for that protection which, as a part of the confederacy, we are entitled to. The Federal Government has stationed troops on our frontier, but they are Infantry, and not calculated for that effective warfare which should be carried on against the Indians. When depredations are committed by the Indians, they escape, and the Infantry cannot overtake them. Were a force authorized by the Federal Government of Texas Rangers, who understood the Indian mode of warfare, and whose animals would be capable of subsisting upon prairie without other forage, the expense would be less to the Government and their efficiency greater in protecting our frontier, than any other description of troops. The misfortune which has attended us is the fact that annuities paid by the United States to tribes that infect our borders, receive them by way of Arkansas, and not by way of Texas, which causes many of them to believe that they violate no treaty stipulation by marauding upon Texas, because the people of Texas are not identified with those of Arkansas. If annuities were paid to the Indians upon border it would exercise a salutary influence upon them. We must look beyond mere physical means for defense.

There must be a moral influence exerted upon the Indians and that can, and I earnestly hope will be exercised by the President of the United States, having full confidence in his desire to promote the well-being of the whole country, and that he will not withhold any means in his power to protect our bleeding frontier. The various tribes on our borders, if they were invited to meet at some place convenient on our frontier and a treaty were made with them to give them a trifling annuity compared to the amount required to afford us but partial protection, would give us peace to our borders. This policy at the time of annexation, gave security to our frontier. Of the future this does not judge by the past. In the meantime we must not neglect the demands of the emergency; but must ourselves provide means for the immediate defence of our settlements.

Our entire boundary bordering upon the Rio Grande, from the anarchy which prevails in that country, is in an exposed and excited condition. The utter disregard of all law and order in Mexico, has communicated its unhappy influence to this side of the Rio Grande, and a portion of our citizens, at this time, are in a most deplorable condition, and in what it is to eventuate it is impossible to conjecture. The federal arm has been extended there, and I hope will give security and restore tranquility to our people. I will deem it my duty, if sustained by the Legislature, to institute a proper inquiry into the causes which have led to the recent disorders, and adopt such measures as will prevent the recurrence of similar outbreaks. I am satisfied they have grown out of local causes, and that no premeditated insurrection was contemplated.

Whilst your representatives in the Senate of the United States, being well apprised of the hopeless condition of Mexico, I introduced a measure, for the purpose of establishing a protectorate by the government of the United States over Mexico. The measure was received with disfavor. Aware of the state of Mexican affairs, I believed the Mexican people utterly incapable of forming a government and maintaining a nationality. This has been demonstrated since their separation from old Spain. Their history is a catalogue of revolutions, of usurpations and oppression. As neighboring people to us, it is important for the maintenance of good neighborhood, that law and order should exist in that country. The Mexicans are a mild, pastoral and gentle people; and it is only by demagogues and lawless chieftains, who with armed bands have robbed and plundered the people, that the disorders in that country are continued. A guarantee given to this people, for the protection of their lives and property against such, would cause them to rejoice and they would hail with pleasure any measure which might be adopted by any foreign government that would give

them peace and security. As a border state, our own security must, to a great extent, depend upon the condition of things in Mexico, and the restoration of order, and the establishment of good government in that country. This is a subject for the consideration of the federal authorities, and, no doubt will command their gravest reflection.

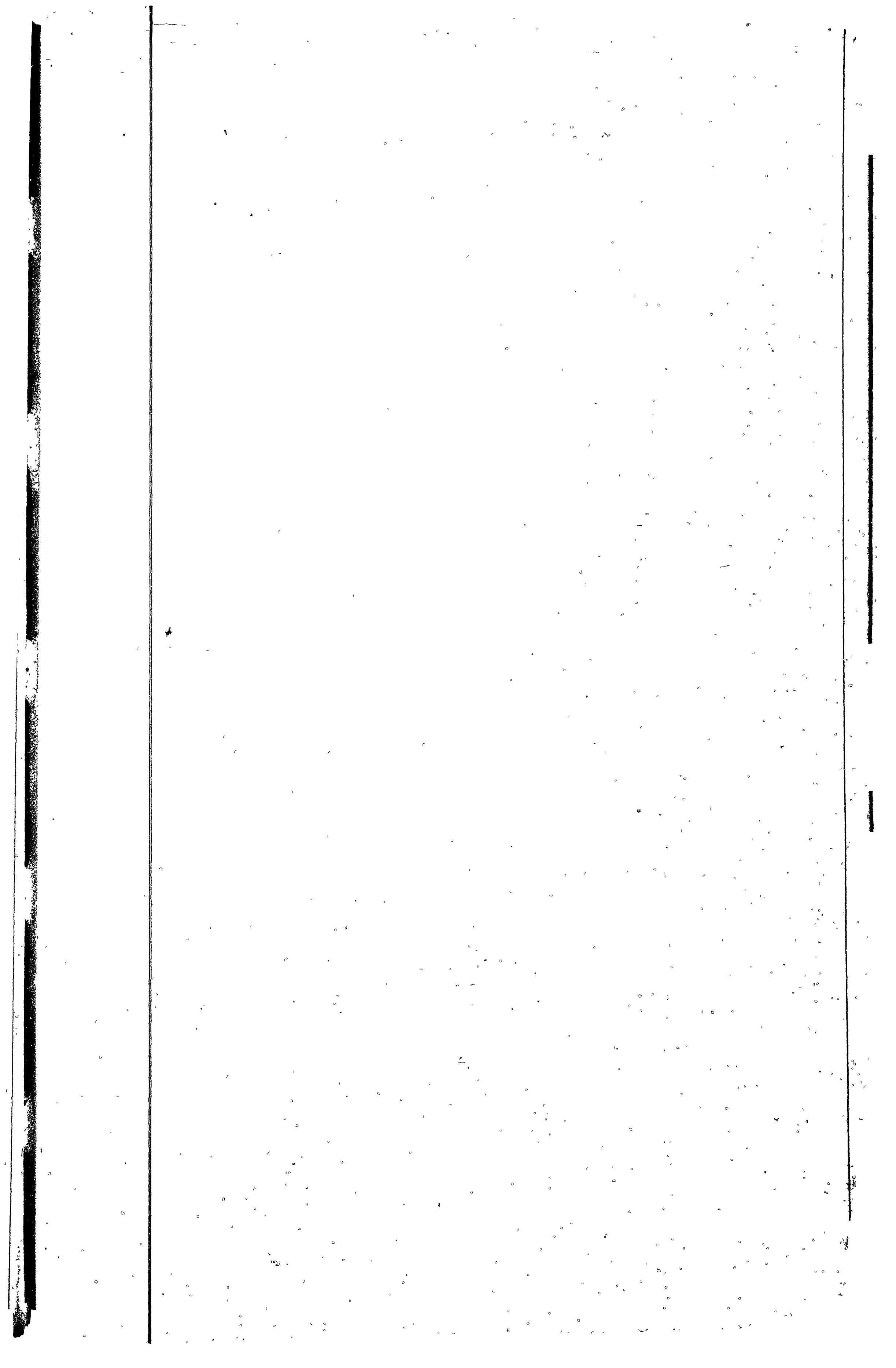
Should no change take place in Mexico, restraining their disorder, and should they extend to this side of the Rio Grande, it will demand of the Executive of this State the exercise of its fullest powers, if needful, to protect our citizens, and vindicate the honor of our State.

In concluding this Inaugural, I am irresistibly led to reflections which I hope will be heard with no disadvantage to any of my audience. When Texas united her destiny with that of the government of the United States, she took upon herself duties and responsibilities, for the faithful performance of which we are pledged as a State.

She entered not into the North, nor into the South, but into the Union. Her connection was not sectional but national, and however distinct or diversified her interests may be, as compared with those of other States, she relies upon the same Constitution as they to secure her in the enjoyment of her rights. Making that Constitution the guiding star of our career as a State, let our avowal be to approximate more closely to it than any of our sister States. It insinuates faithfulness to the Union, let us be faithful to it. Let us, in our relationships with the General Government and with the States of the Confederacy, allow none to excite us in our desire to promote peace and harmony. When our rights are agitated upon, let us be behind none in repelling the attack; but let us be careful to distinguish between the acts of individuals and those of a people, - between the wild sayings of fanatics and that public sentiment which truly represents the masses of the people. It is in the diversity of opinion that Democracy may rest securely. The right to think adversely, to us is a guarantee of American Republicanism, and though this privilege may often be carried to extremes, and to our detriment, yet the very safety of our institutions depends upon our maintaining it as a republican principle. When thought becomes treason, the traitor is as much the enemy of one section as the other. Its overt acts we must resist. Its expression by those inimical to our institutions, where they do not exact, need affect us nothing. The alarm at their endeavors is needless and but strengthens them. - The eternal din which has echoed to that song of hostile to the South is music to that ears. Their aim is to array sectionism upon their side, and thus promote sickness and confusion. We should meet their clamor with the contempt of a people who fear no invasion of their rights, and instead of the flame of discord, which a few in both sections -

kindled; lend our endeavors towards quenching it altogether. How
happy would have been the result if the attention of Statesmen
North and South, had been as much directed towards promoting
harmony between the states, and cementing those fraternal bonds
which can alone hold us together as a people, as towards promoting
the strife of sections, and the antagonisms which are fast dividing
us. Had the care had the thought which has been spent in
mutual sectionalism by sectionalism, bettered by slavery and
abolitionism by disunion, would have made this people, to day,
a happy, united and hopeful nation.

Elected by the people, I am responsible to the people
alone. Indebted to no clique or caucus for the position I occupy
I shall act alike beyond the wishes and control of such. Licking
to the people, in that broad conservatism and that patriotism
to sustain my endeavors, I shall pursue that course which will
but conduce to the prosperity of Texas. Regarding my election as
an endorsement of the sentiments enunciated by me when I
yielded my name to the people, I shall feel as the representative
of the popular will, an additional incentive to make my
administration accord with those principles. Should
my endeavors to turn the attention of the Legislature towards
those questions, whose solution bear the prosperity and
happiness of the people of Texas, to the sacrifice of those
national abstractions which should have no place in our
councils, fail of success, I have but to look to the people to
sustain me. My hopes point me, however, to the honorable body
before me, believing that in so much wisdom and intelligence
there cannot fail to exist, at the same time, that amount of
virtue and patriotism necessary to meet any emergency.



Executive Department
Austin Texas December 27 1859

J. A. Anderson Esq
- President

Dear Sir

Your resignation of the office of
Secretary of State, received this morning, is hereby accepted, with
best wishes for your health and prosperity
Respectfully & Truly,

Austin Jan 30 1860

Hon John B. Floyd
Secy of War

Dear Sir

I have been advised by Major Ben
McCulloch, that the two six pounder cannons used at San Jacinto
against the Santa Anna in 1836, called by us the twin "twin
sisters", can be obtained from the War Department, in lieu
of other arms due the State of Texas at their appraised value.

It is a matter of pride with the State, and particularly
with those who participated in the battle of San Jacinto, to
procure those arms for the State. They should never have been
given up by the State, in the treaty of amercement. They are
worthless to the Genl Government but would be highly
prized by the State as a relic of her revolution.

I request the government through you to
make to the State of Texas a donation of those guns.
Should this request be incompatible with the usage
of the Government, please turn the guns over to the State at their
appraised value as above suggested and I will feel grateful.

I have the honor to be
Your Mo. obt Servant

Executive Department
Austin Texas Jan 6th 1860

M. W. McKee Esq

President

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge
the due receipt of your note of the 26th instant, in which
your resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees of
the Blind Asylum of the State of Texas, which is hereby
accepted.

Very Respectfully

Your obt Servant

Excuse Department
Austin 6th Jan'y 1864

Wm. R. Johns Esq
Auditor &c &c
Sir

The Executive desires final action be
on the accounts of Mr R. Sewing Esq. Commissioner and acting
acting Commissioners of the Boundary survey shall not take
place until he can have an interview with you on the subject.
The Executive is in possession of information which may be
of essential importance to a proper settlement of these
accounts.

I have the honor to be
Your Mo. obd Servant

Excuse office
Jan'y 10th 1864

To The Directors of the Penitentiary
Gentlemen

I am advised by the letter of
Mr B. H. Walker, that the late officers of the Penitentiary have
appointed a certain J. F. Chandler as superintendent of
the factory and also two overseers for the next two years, and
entered into a workmen contract with them. To guide you in your
decision, I refer you to Aldham & Whites Digest, Page 467 articles
82, 83, 84, 85, 86, Page 468 art 96; Page 469, art 99; Page 470, art 113. These
will show you all the powers of boards as to appointments and
removals. If you have the right and power, to remove all officers
or persons of whom they have the right of appointment.

If you will act under the law and make removals
that you may deem necessary. All acts done by the former
officers are of no effect as to contracts, for the law gave them
no such power, and if individuals are prejudiced by their
unauthorized acts, the injured parties can have recourse
against them in law.

Do not permit what has been done without
law or authority, to interfere with your duties. I can out the
concern and so soon as I can, I will send you instructions
as to other matters. Your duties and powers are clearly laid
down in the Code from which I have quoted.

I have the honor to be &c &c

Directors

&c &c &c

Robinson, Walker & Roe, Huntsville Texas

95

The Superintendent of the "factory," is none other than the "Unanimes," see page 471, article 120. So the name will do no good. This contract was private, not official. Houston!

Duties of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, vide Page 469 470. & 471 articles 104 to 117 - Oldham & Whites Digest

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, Jan'y 18 1860

Cable Thomas Carothers

Huntsville, Texas.

Dear Sir

Your letter of late date, 9th inst., has come to hand. Upon forwarding to the directors, their commission I enclosed them also the following letter explaining their duties &c.

Upon pages 469, 470, and 471, of Oldham & Whites Digest, articles 104 to 122 inclusive, you will find the duties of the superintendent fully set forth.

A reference to the 113th section of the Code will show that although you may nominate the under officers, with the Directors remains the sole power of appointing them.

If you have committed yourself in favor of Dr. Baker, it is your privilege to nominate him, but the Directors can appoint any one they choose. I promised the office to Doctor Ransom & Rawlings, supposing the power was vested in me to appoint them as it lies in the Directors, I have stated my wishes to them and supposed they will accord to them.

I have no recollection of your naming Dr. Baker only as a good friend; but I recollect distinctly that from the time of my election I had determined to give the Physicians office to Ransom & Rawlings. There may have been some misapprehensions but I am satisfied there has been nothing obnoxious on my part.

I hope that upon an examination of the law mentioned you will find no occasion for any interference in the matter as it defines the duties of superintendent very clearly, although I confess I have been disappointed as to the extent of my powers.

With the best wishes for your health.

I am Truly Yours

P.S.

I hope at least for the present that Harrison will be retained as stenographer. It is important that he should be and I hope you will say so to the Directors.

I am considerably indisposed, and have not been able to sit up during the day.

Yours

Executive Department

17 January 1860

Major C. R. Johns

RECEIVED

You will see by the accompanying resolution that a call has been made on the Executive for information in relation to an appropriation made for the benefit of the Indians residing in Rock & Tyler Counties. You will please furnish this Department with such information as is in your office.

I have the honor to be
Yours

Executive Department

January 24 - 1860

To the Directors of the Penitentiary,

Gentlemen

1st - Make a thorough examination into the financial condition of the Institution, in which you will require of the late incumbent, John S. Bessy, to set forth in a clear statement, the assets now in his hands, specifying in what they consist, and require him to hand over the same to the present Financial Agent, taking his receipt for the same.

2nd - Require of John S. Bessy, late Financial Agent, a full and complete statement of outstanding liabilities against the Penitentiary; setting forth for what they were created, for what amount, when due, if on interest at what rate per cent, and to whom owing; which statement he will sign and you will file with the present Financial Agent.

3rd - Require of the late financial agent a statement of all the agencies he has made for the care of Penitentiary affairs; what has been the rate of compensation paid, a full exhibit of the present state of the account with each agency at the present time, which he will sign and which you will file with the present Financial Agent.

4th - You will call upon the late Superintendent to explain any thing that may come to your knowledge, during his administration, that may seem to you contrary to law.

or improper in an officer holding this position, and for the purpose of thorough investigation, if it be deemed necessary you will have witnesses summoned, and their statements written out and sworn to by them.

Then Make a full narration into any and every thing touching the operations of the Penitentiary system you regard as of public importance, whether specifically named or not, also to inquire whether convicts have been employed otherwise than in the Penitentiary, as directed by law and if so, how many have been thus employed, where at, for length of time, for what work and for whose benefit, with their names &c. &c. If any person is implicated, or charged with a violation of the laws, or rules of the Penitentiary, the Directors will give him or them notice that they may attend, and cross examined, witness and have their interrogatories taken down the answers.

You will particularly enquire into the facts whether all the component parts of the rations were furnished to the convicts, if not how long were they deprived of any of them.

I have been informed that convicts in the Penitentiary have on some occasions been forced to eat bread made out of ensified meal. You will therefore make special inquiry into the facts and ascertain if possible the truth, regarding such malpractices.

Very Respectfully

Executive Department
3rd Jan'y - 1860

Mr W A Fish

You will please to deliver over to Capt J M Hall, the ambulance, four mules, harness and such other property (public) as you may have in your possession or under your control in Travis County and take his receipt for the same.

Your Obedt Servant
Sam Houston

Executive Department
January 30 1860

Major C R Smith, Camp Taylor

Sir

It being to obtain some information thereto, I want to know how much money subject to ordinary appropriation is now in the Treasury and how much will remain after deducting the appropriations made already by the Legislature, as also how much will be necessary to be provided to defray the expenses of the government and to support a Regiment of men in the field until the meeting of the next Legislature.

Very Respectfully

Mr. C. M. Randolph
Treasurer

Executive Department
January 30th 1861

Sir

Wishing to obtain some information that I desire to know how much money subject to ordinary appropriation is now in the Treasury, and how much will remain after deducting the appropriations already made by the Legislature, as also how much will be necessary to be provided to defray the expenses of the Government and to maintain a Regiment of men in the field until the meeting of the next Legislature

Very Respectfully

Executive Department
February 22 1860

Major W. M. Russell

Acting Commissioner of Boundary Survey

Sir

Your report of the 15th inst. respecting the property belonging to the Boundary Survey Commission, is this morning to hand and perfectly satisfactory to the Executive

You will prosecute the object of your commission still farther, so as to place the property in good condition for recouperation. Make all necessary arrangements to that end and await further orders from the Department. I intend to prosecute the survey. You will report from time to time

Very Truly Yours

Executive Department
February 3rd 1861

Major W. M. Russell

Acting Commissioner of the Boundary Survey

Sir

You will proceed with as little delay as possible to Greenian County to take charge of the property belonging to the Boundary Survey, and expose the same to public sale or if deemed unadvisable to sell at present, you will immediately confer with this Department as to its disposition

Very Respectfully

P.S. In carrying out the instructions of the above order, any drafts drawn by Mr. Russell will be honored on presentation

Signed Sam Houston

14
Executive Department
Austin Feby 14th 1860

Howe M Randolph
Treasurer
Sir

Will you have the kindness to inform
me the exact amount in the Treasury, in specie Bonds, on account
of the general fund, the Public debt fund and the River
improvement fund
Truly Yours

Executive Department
February 1st 1860

Mr W A Bush

You will please to deliver to Mr W. H.
Russell, the Commissioner of the Boundary Survey, the in-
stances, four miles, harness and such other public property
as you may have in your possession or under your control
in Travis or any other County and take his receipt for the
same

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin Feby 7th 1860

How F W White

Commissioner General Land Office

Sir

Satisfactory evidence having been
presented to me that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company have
completed Twenty four miles of road, and in other respects
complied with their charter, and the general Railroad law
of the State, you will issue to said company patents for
the lands to which they are entitled to wit. Section six and
of land per mile, per mile, in the manner prescribed by law

I have the honor
to be Yrs. Mch. Ochs Svt.

Executive Department
Austin Feby 23 1860

How M Randolph
Sir

I would advise that the amount
paid into the Treasury on account of the R R Sinking fund be in
US Bonds and placed in the Sinking fund.

By this means the Sinking fund with the
drawing interest and the money be subject to appropriations
There being

Executive Department
Feb'y 25th 1861

To J. M. Schuler

J. M. Swinson

Jagmerson & Hendricks

John Sherman

Larabury & Co. } Gentlemen

Please state what you believe to be the value of U.S. 5% Bonds - Texas Intermunity in New York.

At what price are you willing to cash these Bonds at the Treasury in Austin, or at what price you will take them in payment of Treasury warrants?

What price you have paid for said Bonds since the 1st of January last, and what price you have realized for such as you may have cashed

Truly Yours

Executive Department
Austin Feb'y 28th 1861

To

His Excellency S. S. Pettus

Governor of Mississippi

Sir

In reply to your letter of the 25th inst, just to hand, enclosing the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Mississippi, upon Federal Relations, I will state that the Legislature of this state adjourned on the 13th, whereas your favor reached me this morning.

I have the honor, however, to transmit herewith, the message I thought proper to communicate to the Legislature of Texas upon the same subject, from which you will ascertain my views

Very Respectfully

Hon. W. Randolph

State Treasurer

Executive Department

Austin Feb'y 15th 1861

Sir In your letter replying to my inquiry as to the amt in the Treasury of Public Debt, River and General Funds, you state that the amt in bonds and specie in the Treasury is \$232,903.25, in which is included the Wisconsin Fund amounting to \$109,472.25.

Will you please inform me whether the 2% sinking fund paid in by railroads is also included in that amount and what amount of that fund is now on hand

Very Respectfully

Mr C. M. Randolph
State Treasurer
Sir

Executive Department
Austin Feb'y 29 1860

By an act of the last Legislature it is put within the power of the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, to use the funds set apart for the payment of the Public Debt, to sustain the government, until the revenue comes in.

From the statement made in your letter of the 18th inst. I infer that the larger portion of that amount has already been paid from the Treasury. Having never been consulted as provided for in the act, I am left to believe that the same course will be pursued with reference to the balance now in the Treasury.

In my opinion that money should have been applied to appropriations according to their date, and to sustain the current expenses of the Government. The balance should be so applied now.

The money set apart for the river funds, should in no case, be paid out upon other appropriations. Parties have made contracts upon the faith of this fund and it should remain subject to the same.

As the custom seems to have been to make payments from the Treasury regardless of the claims of former appropriations, allow me to say that I hope this custom will not be applied to the University fund, which is to be used alone for frontier defence. That fund is all that the Legislature has placed at the control of the Executive to defend the frontier. If paid out for other purposes, he will not be able to purchase supplies for the Troops.

If, as I have inferred, a portion of the Public Debt Fund has already been paid out, will you please inform me the amount, to whom paid and upon what authority.

Very Truly Yours

Executive Department
Austin March 5th 1860

Mr C. R. Johns

Comptroller of State

Sir Will you please inform me what amount of money is now in the Treasury to meet appropriations for the support of troops called out by me for the protection of the frontier.

Truly Yours

Executive Department
Austin March 5 1860

Hon C R Johns
Comptroller

Sir— Your favor of the 1st inst has been received. The Legislature in the act authorizing the sale of the U.S. Bonds now in the Treasury, declare that "the said bonds shall not be sold at less than their par value". They can therefore, in my opinion, only be sold at this nominal amount for coin, which would be one thousand dollars each. The amount of interest accruing would then furnish a sufficient premium to induce parties having coin to invest in them for purposes of exchange.

The plan proposed of requiring the party employed to sell the bonds, to deposit the par value at the time of acquiring them, with an understanding that he should receive back a certain portion, would not in my opinion have the sanction of law.

Very Respectfully
Executive Department
Austin March 6 1860

Hon C R Johns &
C M Randolph & Gentlemen

A joint resolution approved Feb 7 1860, reads as follows "The Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer of the State be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to apply so much of the appropriation heretofore made for the public debt, as in their judgment will not be immediately needed in discharge of the same and has not been used, to the payment of other claims of more immediate necessity".

In my opinion the claim of Col Thomas Howard for supplies furnished Major Tobin's command on the Rio Grande is one of the claims of "greater emergency" contemplated by the act.

Supplies furnished our troops involve an outlay of cash and if possible should be paid for.

Your concurrence in this matter is respectfully solicited.

Thos J. Farley

Hon C R Johns
State Comptroller

Executive Department
Austin March 6 1860

Sir— Will you be kind enough to furnish this Department with a certificate of the fact that the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos & Colorado railroad has been examined by the Engineer appointed for that purpose and that his reports are on file in your office.

Very Resp

Executive Department
Austin March 7 1860

Hon E R Jones

State Comptroller

Given Reply to your letter of the 6th
I have to state that when you have officially assured me that you have made a contract for converting the US Bonds into coin at par value, at the Treasury, conformably to law, I shall be prepared to endorse them.

There are other matters contained in your letter, which might be subject to criticism, but I forbear.

Very Respectfully

Executive Department
Austin March 8th 1860

Capt Wm J Hubert

Given The great need for arms for the defence of the frontier compels me to call in the security. I shoot, now in the possession of the Colorado County Guards.

The scarcity of that class of weapons compels the course, I must at least arm the frontier people, if I cannot send men to their aid.

Please send the pistols immediately by some speedy conveyance, Not a day passes without the arrival of expenses from the frontier detailing murders and robbery.

I am arranging for the organization of the Militia of the State; but have not been able from the press of business, to complete the same.

Very Respectfully

State Department
Austin March 12 1860

E Whitney Esq

Whitneyville Conn.

Your letter has been received by this office. Mr. Winstan and as he is about starting for San Antonio, is referred to me.

There are on hand about 500 Flint Lock Pennsylvania muskets, which we would be glad to exchange for Rifles or revolvers, (any size)

The muskets are in good order having never been used. Will you be kind enough to state on what terms you will furnish the arms proposed and take the muskets in exchange.

There being none of your arms on Texas this office is of the opinion about their reputation that they would come into general use.

He desires me to tender you the assurances of his kindest regards
Awaiting your reply, I am,
Very Respectfully
Ed McLean
Secretary of State

Executive Department
Austin March 11 1864

Hon E. R. Johns
Comptroller of Treasury
Sir

Your letter of 9th inst is at hand
The constitutional obstacles interposed by you in regard to the
issuance of Treasury warrants, bearing interest at the rate of
ten per cent. per annum, in accordance with the act of the Legislature
approved Feb'y 14th, 1864 are not in my opinion warranted by
any of the features of the act.

You say "First: There being no appropriation for the
interest, it cannot be drawn from the Treasury"

The payment either of the warrant or the interest
which shall accrue thereon, is a matter beyond your province.
The duties of the Comptroller are clearly defined by law.
He has no right to assume the prerogatives of the
Treasurer, who is a distinct officer of the Government,
or to say what can or cannot be. In this case the duty
assigned you is clear. The first section and Caption of the act
reads as follows

An act authorizing unpaid warrants on the Treasury to bear
Interest.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of
Texas, That when an account shall hereafter be presented for
any demands for which an appropriation has been made,
it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to audit and allow
the claim if legal, and to issue his warrant for the amount,
and if there be no money in the Treasury to pay the demand,
then the Comptroller shall issue his warrant upon the
Treasury for the amount with ten per cent per annum
interest from date, which warrant shall be countersigned
by the Governor, and shall be numbered and endorsed
by the Treasurer.

Now your duty is at once up'd. The warrant drawn by you is
for the amount due the holder thereof. The Legislature in a spirit
of justice to the holders of claims, have declared that they
shall from the date when the warrant is drawn, accrue interest
at the rate of ten per cent. per annum until paid. The interest
therefore does not exist at the time the warrant is drawn.

accumulations and contingent to the non-payment of the same. This without an appropriation to pay the interest, no obstacle whatever intervened to the issuance of the warrants bearing interest.

Your duty having been performed, the 2nd section of the "Act" defines the manner in which the "treasury warrant" shall be paid, viz

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer on the first day of July, A.D. 1864, and every six months thereafter, to advertise in three papers in different parts of the State, for the presentation of any such warrants as are mentioned in the first section of this Act in the order of their dates and numbers, and after the expiration of sixty days from such notice, said warrants not-presented, shall cease to draw interest. Said warrants shall not circulate as money, but may be assigned."

The first section provides that "the Comptroller shall issue his warrant upon the Treasury for the amount, with 10 per cent per annum interest from date," upon the "presentation" provided for in the second section. The Treasurer is to pay not only the principal, but the interest. That such was the intention of the legislature, there can be no doubt; and it is for the Treasurer, not the Comptroller to construe this section, so vitally affecting the interests of the creditors of the State and the value of the Treasury warrants. In my opinion, the legislature having made appropriations to meet claims against the State, and having then found that there would not be money to meet those appropriations an act providing that interest shall be allowed upon such claims until there is money in the Treasury to pay them, amounts to an appropriation for the interest. In other words the original appropriation becomes an appropriation for a specific amount with the interest which shall accrue upon it until paid.

Not only our citizens, but the State is interested in these warrants being paid according to law. The depreciation which would ensue, would injure her character, and if they did not depreciate, they would continue in the hands of creditors at the heavy rate of interest proposed until the next legislature provided for them, for unless the interest were paid they would not be compelled to file them in the Treasury. The Act contemplates their payment at an early period, and if the money comes into the Treasury to meet them, the object of the legislature should be carried out and they should be paid, even to the last cent of interest.

Your second objection is
Such warrants transferable by delivery would circulate as money"

Here you evidently labor under a great misapprehension.

as to the terms of the act the words are "said warrants shall not circulate as money but may be assigned". A transfer by delivery is a mere passing from hand to hand as in a bank note, which is drawn payable to bearer. An assignment is "a transfer of interest by writing" says Webster. A bill of exchange may be transferred by endorsement, which is the assignment necessary. The "warrants" are not intended to circulate as money, because the act distinctly declares that they shall not circulate as money. They are not made a legal tender, nor are they receivable for taxes or government dues of any description. The law does not give them the attributes of money, or they would possess all these qualities. To confine their payment to the original holder would work a hardship unknown to commercial communities. If the mere fact of this being assignable is unconstitutional, then you have been disobeying the Constitution from your induction into office, for every warrant drawn by you on the Treasury is payable to order and these warrants are contradistinguished from those previously drawn only in the fact that they are to bear interest.

The act in question is an act authorizing "impaired warrants on the Treasury to bear interest," not "on all claims as stated by you. The language is clear and I can see no necessity for a different mode of accomplishing the purpose of the act. You propose to issue scrip bearing 10 per cent interest, in the face of a law making it your duty to issue your "warrant" upon the Treasury. Surely if your oath will not permit you to "execute the laws," it will not permit you to create a law of your own, if no law exists authorizing the issuance of scrip bearing ten per cent interest; and if the "act" is unconstitutional, it cannot be engrafted to make constitutional an "act" of your own creation. I have already alluded to your assumption of the duties of the Treasurer as well as Comptroller, now you consolidate in your person the legislative Department of the Government and pronouncing its acts unconstitutional make your own will paramount.

There is no law authorizing the issuance of certificates drawing interest.

In redemption of which the Comptroller will draw his warrants whenever there is money in the Treasury appropriated for that purpose. The law says that if there be no money in the Treasury "the Comptroller shall issue his warrant with ten per cent interest for annum". Thus the course you proposed would be directly in defiance of law.

If a warrant can only be drawn "whenever there is money in the Treasury appropriated for that purpose" then have violated the laws for months, for with a knowledge that there was no money except that appropriated for the

of the Public Debt and the civil fund, you have drawn warrants upon the Treasury in favor of other claims and exhausted the Public Debt funds.

Over \$25,000 of this fund was paid out upon your warrants without a law authorizing its use; and when the Legislature with a view of relieving the embarrassed state of the Treasury into supposing the whole of this fund, amounting to \$122,682.59 was in the Treasury, placed it within the discretion of the Governor Comptroller and Treasurer to use the same to meet demands of "greater emergency" you continued to draw warrants, without consultation as provided by the law, until the whole has been exhausted. Refusing to draw from this fund for the payment of the supplies furnished for the Rangers in the field, defending the frontier of Texas, you have drawn from it to pay your own partisans and favorites; and now talk about only issuing a warrant when there is money in the Treasury appropriated to pay it.

Perhaps the "Act" passed by the Legislature, requiring consent of the Department of Government before this money could be used was also unconstitutional in your view?

In my opinion, it is your duty to issue warrants. The Treasury must be the judge as to whether there is money in the Treasury appropriated to pay them.

There being no money in the Treasury to pay claimants the credit of the State can only be met by promptly issuing the warrants and paying them with the interest according to the law. Sworn to support the Constitution which requires me to see the laws faithfully executed, I cannot sanction the illegal course proposed in your letter, or fail to use all the power conferred upon me by the Constitution to enforce the execution of the law requiring you to issue the warrants.

Very Respectfully

Confidential!!!

Austin December 26 1859

My dear Sir

Your favor of the 21st inst has been received and in reply I have only to express my desire to see you here as soon as your convenience will permit. I wish to take immediate action for giving protection to the frontier, and in the outset it may be promotions of my views to have a personal understanding with the officers to whom I wish to confide the important and delicate duty to be performed.

Truly Yours

Capt W. C. Dahyngple

Georgetown

McLennan Co. Tex.

Executive Office
Austin Dec 30 1867

To Capt W C Dalrymple
Sir

You are hereby authorized to raise
a company of Eighty three men with three officers and as soon
as possible report the organization to me for orders.

I have the honor to be
Your obt servant

Executive Office
Austin Jan 4th 1868

To Capt Ed Bullock
Sir

You are hereby authorized to raise
and organize a company of sixty men rank and file, three
corporals, three sergeants, two Lieutenants and one Captain: and
report the same to The Executive for orders

I have the honor to be
Yours Mo obt servant

Executive Office
5th Jan'y 1868

To Capt W C Dalrymple
of Georgetown
Sir

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the
receipt of your favor of yesterday. You will, as you suggest
change the order from Eighty three men rank and file, to
sixty, making two Lieutenants, three sergeants and three
corporals, and hasten as much as possible the organization
of your command, and report the same to this Department.
In the mean time advise the Department from time
to time of your success

I have the honor to be
Your Mo. obt servant

Executive Department
Austin Jan'y 9. 1860

To Capt John M Conner
Sir

You are hereby authorized to raise and organize a company of sixty men rank and file, three corporals, three sergeants, two Lieutenants, one Captain and report the same to the Executive for orders forthwith.

I have the honor to be
Your Mo. obt. Servant

Executive Department
19th January 1860

Capt J M Hall
Sir

You will forthwith proceed to muster in service for twelve months, unless sooner discharged, the companies of Capt W. C. Dalrymple, Capt John H. Conner and Capt E. D. Burleson and return two muster rolls of each company to this Department.

Each company will consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, three sergeants, three corporals and sixty men rank and file.

I have the honor to be
Your Mo. obt. Servant

Executive Department
Jan'y 21th 1860.

Orders to Ranger Companies
Capt John M Conner
Commanding Company
Sir

You will proceed with as little delay as possible and make the head quarters at some point on the head waters of the San Sabá, at least five miles beyond the settlements and so distribute your troops as to cover the greatest extent of country and give the greatest amount of protection to the frontier inhabitants.

You will construct such buildings as you may think proper for the protection and comfort of your command and such fencing as you may think proper for the security of your horses.

You will see that daily patrols pass and repass from post to post when the weather or state of your command

will permit. Horses lost, unless in action and killed by the enemy, are not to be paid for, nor the loss of arms to be paid for.

In the police and arrangements of your encampments or stations, you will, if possible, secure the health and comfort of the troops. You will regularly detail and mount guard, and besides constant vigilance and care, the moral tone of your command will be a subject which is particularly confided to your authority.

No horse racing or gambling is to be permitted or practiced, nor are any intoxicating spirits or liquors of any kind to be brought within your camp or camps, or used, nor will you permit any person or persons to bring nearer than five miles any spirits of any kind, or to sell the same to your command, or to a member or members composing it.

You will not permit more than four men to be absent from your command at any one time on leave or furlough.

It is impossible to regulate, at this distance from the theatre of your command, all the details, and there must necessarily be a discretion given so as to render the command as efficient as possible, and I injure upon your Captain, and the troops to use all means in your power, not only to give the protection so necessary for the safety of the lives and property of our frontier inhabitants, but to pay our special regard to their persons, rights and property and to see that no molestation takes place of any thing belonging to the inhabitants.

Monthly reports and returns of the State and condition of your command will be made to the Executive Department at this place, with such information on the State of the frontier as you may deem important.

You can extend or contract your lines of observation as you may think the State of the frontier and will best afford it protection.

You are authorized to select six good Mexican guides, to be regularly enrolled in your company with pay not to exceed that of privates.

You are authorized to procure a blacksmith with suitable tools and master hand into your company as a private, with such extra compensation as is allowed by the regulations of the United States army.

Any member guilty of intoxication or insubordination will be dismissed without honorable discharge.

Signed

Sam Houston

Executive Department
 Jan'y 21 1860

Orders to Ranging Companies
 To Capt E. B. Wilson
 Commanding Company
 Sir

You will proceed with as little delay as possible to take position on the Neuse river, five miles beyond the settlements, and so distribute your troops as to cover the greatest extent of country and give the greatest amount of protection to the frontier inhabitants.

You will construct such buildings as you may think proper for the protection and comfort of your command, and such fencing as you may think proper for the security of your horses.

You will see that every soldier pass and repass from post to post, when the weather or state of your command will permit. Horses lost in action and killed by the enemy, are not to be paid for, nor will the loss of arms be paid for.

In the police and arrangements of your encampments or stations, you will, if possible, secure the health and comfort of the troops. You will regularly detail and mount guard, and besides constant care vigilance and care, the moral bond of your command will be a subject which is particularly confided to your authority.

No horse racing or gambling is to be permitted or practiced, nor are any intoxicating spirits or liquors of any kind to be brought within your camp or camps, or used. Nor will you permit any person or persons to bring nearer than five miles any spirits of any kind, or to sell the same to your command or to a member or members composing it.

You will not permit more than four men to be absent from your command at any one time on leave or furlough.

It is impossible to regulate, at this distance from the theatre of your command, all the details, and there must necessarily be a discretion given so as to under the command, as appears to be possible.

And I enjoin upon you Captain and the troops to use all means in your power, not only to give the protection so necessary for the safety of the lives and property of our frontier inhabitants, but to pay an especial regard to their persons, rights and property and to see that no molestation takes place of any thing belonging to the inhabitants.

Monthly reports and returns of the state and condition of your command will be made to the Executive Department

at this place, with such information in the state of the frontier as you may deem important.

You can extend or contract your lines of observation as you may think the state of the frontier requires, and will best afford to it protection. You are authorized to select six good Mexican guides, to be regularly enrolled in your company with pay not exceeding that of privates.

You are authorized to procure a blacksmith with suitable tools and master him into your company as a private with such extra compensation as is allowed by the regulations of the United States army.

Any member guilty of intoxication or insubordination will be dismissed without honorable discharge.

Signed

Sam Houston

Executive Department
20th January 1860

Orders to Ranging Companies
To Captain E. C. Dabney, Co.
Commanding 1st Company
C. C. P.

You will provide each with a horse as far as possible and make the head quarters at some point on the frontier, at least five miles from the settlements, and between your Creek in Cook County, and the Wichita, at such points as you may think best to give the greatest amount of protection to the inhabitants. You will divide your command into divisions making three stations, or more, should you think proper, and will construct such buildings as you may think proper for the protection and comfort of your command, and even fencing as you may think proper for the security of your horses.

You will see that daily patrols, as far as possible, are sent out to keep the location or state of your command well known. Horses lost or killed in action are to be replaced as far as possible, and the loss of arms, paid for.

On the police and management of your extraordinary relations, you will, of course, receive the advice and comfort of the back-sight with, constant detail and must guard and receive constant vigilance, and also, the moral tone of your command, will be a subject which is particularly confined to your authority.

No intoxicating or gambling to be permitted or practiced, nor are any intoxicating spirits or liquors to be

to be brought within your camp or camp, or even, nor will you permit any persons or persons, to bring nearer than five miles, any quantity of any kind, or to sell the same to your command, or to members comprising it.

You will not permit more than five men to be absent from your camp at any one time or leave it for long.

It is impossible to regulate at this distance upon the details of your command all the details, and there must necessarily be a discretion given so as to render the command as efficient as possible.

And I injure upon your Captain and the troops to use all means in your power, not only to give the protection so necessary for the safety of the lines and property of our frontier inhabitants, but to pay a special regard to the persons, rights and property, and to see that no reservation takes place of any thing, belonging to the inhabitants.

Worthily reports of returns of the State and condition of your command will be made to the Executive Department at this place with such information as the State of the frontier as you may see fit to give.

You are authorized to extend or contract your lines of observation as you may think the State of the frontier requires and will best afford to protect.

You are authorized to select six good Mexican guides, to be regularly enrolled in your company with pay not exceeding that of drivers.

You are authorized to procure a blacksmith with suitable tools and materials into your company and to pay him with such extra compensation as is allowed by the regulations of the United States army.

Any member guilty of insubordination or disobedience will be punished without honorable exception.

Yours to

Genl. Stephen H. Henshaw

John Henshaw

Approved: Stephen H. Henshaw

Comd'g the 1st

Captain Ed. Henshaw is hereby authorized to select six good Mexican guides, to be regularly enrolled in his company with pay exceeding that of drivers.

Signed

John Henshaw

Executive Department
January 23rd 1860

John M. Division Exp

C. S. P.

You are hereby appointed pay master for the purchase of paying off the companies of Capt. John J. Smith and Captain John H. Brown.

You will be careful to discharge the duties in accordance with the appointment and will be entitled to such compensation as is by law allowed, and before entering on the duties you will give bond according to law and take an oath to discharge the duties of the office of pay master.

I have the honor to be

Yours obt servant

John M. Division

signed

John M. Division will also please to pay off Capt. J. H. Smith's company at Garrettsville Co. K. County Texas

signed

John M. Division

Executive Department
January 24th 1860

Capt. H. E. Dabney

California Company
C. S. P.

Capt. Hall intimates that possibly you might not understand my orders with regard to the marching of your men. My orders were that you should proceed with as little delay as possible to the station assigned you with the main body of your men leaving as few as possible behind to execute your work as much as possible as possible, and subject to your own orders.

You may find that the state of the country requires that you should make no more of your stations in delay which you will probably go at least five or ten miles beyond the settlement.

In the stationing and disposition of your men you will so act as to give the greatest amount of protection to the frontier settlements and should you deem it necessary you will extend your line of operations further west and contract them from the East.

Very Respectfully
John M. Division

signed

Executive Department
January 25th 1860

John M. Division

My dear Sir

When I heard of the death of Mr. R. H. Hightory, I at once recommended you for superintending the Indian affairs and forwarded our forwarding it to you.

service rendered to you. But I am obligated to answer them.
 I am sure to be happy six years and as much more
 during the life of your country. I shall be anxious to
 see you as soon as I can. I shall be anxious to see you
 again. I am anxious to employ you for a private act. I can
 see to it that you will be treated as a gentleman. I shall
 do all that I can for you. I am sure of the success of the cause.

I am at this moment writing to you. I am sure of the success of the cause.
 I am sure of the success of the cause. I am sure of the success of the cause.
 I am sure of the success of the cause. I am sure of the success of the cause.

Very much, please let me hear from you. I am sure of the success of the cause.

Yours truly

signed

John W. Foster
 John W. Foster

After your letter of the 10th

Enclosed for you
 Campbell's letter

It has just been decided to make the
 the President's letter to the House a public document. I am sure of the success of the cause.
 I am sure of the success of the cause. I am sure of the success of the cause.
 I am sure of the success of the cause. I am sure of the success of the cause.

M. T. has also expressed his opinion that you will have no
 difficulty in getting the House to pass a bill. I am sure of the success of the cause.
 I am sure of the success of the cause. I am sure of the success of the cause.

The government of the House is sure to be
 most valuable in formation. I am sure of the success of the cause.
 I am sure of the success of the cause. I am sure of the success of the cause.

signed

John W. Foster
 John W. Foster

Commissioner of the General Land Office, at a meeting
 of the Board of Commissioners of the General Land Office, is authorized to purchase a section and to make a map
 of the same. I am sure of the success of the cause.
 I am sure of the success of the cause. I am sure of the success of the cause.

signed

John W. Foster
 John W. Foster

Capt J. M. H. H. H.

Sir

Executive Department
February 1st 1870

I will permit at once to ascertain the amount of ordnance, arms, ammunition, medicines and military stores generally, and to collect and gather them, in some safe place. You will also examine the condition of the arms you may find and report to this Department as early as possible.

Very

Respectfully
Sam Houston

Captain C. A. Puleston

Commanding Company Rangers

Executive Department
Austin, February 7th 1870

Sir

Your letter of the 4th is just before me. You will take post in either Brown or Calumet County as you may think proper and distribute your men so as to render to the inhabitants the most efficient protection.

It is possible that if you can proceed at once with dispatch you will find most of the stolen horses in the Cheyenne and Arapaho Territory.

After you have taken your positions you will apprise Mr. Johnson in order that he may know where to apprise you of your supplies. Send also the number of articles you may want taking care always to keep your orders one month ahead of the time the anticipated supplies arrive at this Department. I hope this will reach you at San Antonio, should it not, however, I shall continue to send it by Express, each to the Indians if you can.

Very

Respectfully
Sam Houston

Lucas R. M. H. H.

Commanding Detachment of Texas Rangers

Executive Department
February 7th 1870

The requisitions this morning forwarded to this Department by Mr. Johnson for Medical stores and ambulatory and medical and dental instruments and the same being regarded as complete except articles the men are to furnish for themselves. Mr. Johnson will forward the medicines as soon as he is able where he can make a junction with your baggage. As to the ambulatory and medical, as no persons are to be made by law, to furnish such articles, and in as much as I presume there are no such to be conveyed to Captain Dalton's camp, I shall decline approving the requisitions, and in

Lieut R. D. McKee

Commanding Detachment at Texas Rangers

(Ct. P.)

Executive Department

February 7th 1860

The requisitions this morning presented to the Department by Mr. Surgeon for Hospital Stores and ambulance and articles are clearly unauthorized by law, the same being regarded as camp equipments which the men are to furnish for themselves. The same will forward the medicines as soon as he is apprised where he can get them.

As to the Ambulance and mules, as no provision has been made by law to furnish such articles, and in as much as I presume there are no sick to be conveyed to Capt Dalrymple's camp, I shall decline approving the requisitions and herewith enclose the same.

It was never intended that such men should be mustered into the service and I trust that all are well and able to enter upon duty at once.

As soon as you have reached and joined Captain Dalrymple's command, you will execute your bond with securities to the State, in the sum of five thousand dollars for the performance of your duties as commissary and Quartermaster. You will have the same properly authenticated before a Notary Public and transmit it to this Department, as required by law.

I have the honor to be

Yours Obedt Servant

Sam Houston

Signed

Capt W. E. Dalrymple

Commanding Company Rangers

(Ct. P.)

Executive Department

February 14th 1860

To bind if the Quartermaster of your company having been failed with the Comptroller, I herewith enclose you a bond for ten thousand dollars, which our Quartermaster will sign with two securities for the faithful performance of the duties incumbent upon the office. Being Quartermaster, Mr. McKee having as I learn transacted the orders of the Executive by purchasing two wagons, you will exercise a special care and supervision over the articles, all and singular, purchased by him, as you will be held responsible for the same.

You will see that the bond is executed, certified to by yourself and transmit the same to this Department.

Very Respectfully

Sam Houston

Signed

Excelsior Department
February 13 1860

Sir

You will please send at once to said twenty men in your county for the Ranging Service. They will be under the command of a First Lieutenant, two Sergeants and two corporals. Until other provisions are made the men will have to provide for themselves, sending regular reports of purchases to this Department.

You will be careful that the men are well mounted and armed as soon as you have had an election of officers, Capt I M H Hall will proceed to muster the men into the service and to this Department, when a commission will issue.

You will see that the strictest discipline is enforced and be sure that the men will be constantly on duty, energy and activity being necessary to the effectual protection of the frontier inhabitants.

You will not permit more than one man to be absent from your command at any one time.

I have the honor
to be R. R. C.
Sam Houston

Signed

The ab. letter was addressed to Supt White, Harker & Salmon

Excelsior Department
February 14th 1860

Capt John Henry Brown
Sir

You will please deliver to Capt I M H Hall all the arms you have received from the Government.

Respectfully
Sam Houston

Signed

Excelsior Department
February 15th 1860

Capt I M H Hall
Mustering officer of Texas Rangers
Sir

Should you find it necessary in the execution of your orders, you are hereby authorized to call upon the commanding officer at the different Stations for an escort from one camp to another.

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Signed

24
Capt. J. H. Hail

Inspecting Officer Texas Rangers

Excelsior Department

February 14th 1860

C. H.

It would be well at once to transfer
into the Rangers Service of the State, the three detachments of
men to be raised in the Counties of Hill, Garza and Erath
these forces to be placed under the command of Captains Dalrymple
Johnson & Crook and respect the men in our best command.

It will be an accurate and correct journal
of the distances from Station to Station, observe their position
and report the same to this Department together with
any information as to the crops now in the field upon
the present that you may get papers of

Respectfully
Yours
Wm. H. H.

Route

Capt. J. H. Hail

Inspecting Officer Texas Rangers

C. H.

Excelsior Department

February 16th 1860

It would be well at once to transfer
of operations upon the present so as to give efficient pro-
tection to the Southern portion of Hill County, Texas that
portion the Texans are only committing depredations
and you will observe all vigilance and activity in restoring
protection to the country interested.

Respectfully
Yours
Wm. H. H.

Route

Capt. J. H. Hail

Inspecting Officer Texas Rangers

Excelsior Department

February 16th 1860

It would be well at once to transfer

of operations upon the present so as to give efficient pro-
tection to the Southern portion of Hill County, Texas that

Respectfully
Yours
Wm. H. H.

Executive Department
Austin February 17th 1861

Hon Jacob Thompson

Secy of the Interior
(Tex.)

Comrade the first opportunity afforded me since my inauguration to call your attention to the conduct of the Indians upon the Texas frontier and to urge upon your Department the importance of ordering a treaty with these Indians and the payment of annuities directly from a Texas Agency.

My heart bleeds as I contemplate the unfortunate condition of our settlements. Daily accounts reach me of horrible massacres committed within one hundred miles of this place; and notwithstanding I have ordered three hundred rangers into the field, they continue and may be expected to continue, though I hope less frequent. It is impossible for either the United States or Texas to so guard our frontier as to prevent small parties of Indians from coming in occasionally and making a foray upon the sparse settlements, returning with their plunder and the scalps of our citizens. A war of extermination beyond our frontier would be necessary, if no other means could be adapted to keep tribes within bonds, which would involve the expenditure of millions and keep the settlements in continual danger until the bloody work was accomplished. It is neither the policy or the desire of the government to carry on such a war policy and humanity alike dictate that we should have peace with the Indians. War with them is expensive; and the consequences to the border people are dreadful to contemplate.

I am satisfied that many of the evils which afflict our frontier arise from the fact that the Indians do not recognize or know any treaty stipulations which forbid their incursions upon Texas. In their opinion no responsibility attaches to their forays upon our settlements, because Texas has had no hand in making treaties with them, nor do they believe that Texas is included in the treaties. All their relationships are with Arkansas. They receive their annuities through Arkansas agencies. Their treaties are made through commissioners acting in that border. Trading houses exist on that line and that of Kansas, where a continual exchange is going on between these tribes and those who buy property stolen from the citizens of Texas. Their yearly visits to these agencies are rewarded by the plunder of our settlements and immense herds of stock are driven off. No check exists upon these relations as the trade is profitable both to the Indians and white traders. It is encouraged and with it the evil that their annuities

depend upon this also believed in this respect.

The government was upon its inception recognized the utility of being to bear upon the Indians a moral influence. The effect of such a policy is too apparent to need more and illustrations to prove it: if such a policy is correct, the best mode of accomplishing the end desired will be sought and adopted. Surely the Indian mind can best be brought to bear upon the importance of maintaining friendly relations with the people cordialness to them, and showing them that upon their good behavior towards those people depends their welfare and the continued favor of the government. Surely then all their duties are confined to a far-off border and to a people whom the Indians know are once foreign to Texas, it cannot be supposed that they will be faithful to any but that people. I would therefore urge the necessity of sending a treaty with all of the tribes upon the Texas border at some point on the border to be by commissioners who will impress upon them the consideration which Texas has with the United States and the duties which represent to them the duty which they owe to Texas also the establishment of a Texas Army and the payment of an annuity and the distribution of presents through the same.

As well like this with some money like one million of money. It will, I solemnly believe influence a true peace in such a manner that they will maintain peace with our people and then the fur incursions by eastern Indians that will occur can be checked and prevented.

I would be glad to act in concert with your Department, in carrying out the measures proposed.

I have the honor
to be DEARLY
Yours Houston

Respect

Private

Houston 17th February 1840

My dear Sir

I am aware of the great mass of official
care and business by which you are surrounded, and regret
that I should for a moment trespass on your notice, but
the peculiar situation of our frontier is such that I feel myself
impelled by a sense of duty to make an appeal to your
kindness and humanity in behalf of our people. General Butler
can inform you of our situation and of your own noble and
what he says to your Excellency.

I am appealed to almost daily for aid to protect
much as against the Indians making constant incursions on our
Northern and Western borders. I have found myself compelled

to order out three companies besides three detachments, making in all four companies.

It is not possible from the extent of our frontier, more than a thousand miles, to give protection by physical means. A moral influence must be employed or tranquillity cannot be secured. In the days of this Republic I was able to secure peace and security to our people by means of treaties, and that peace lasted for three years after annihilation. To do this I was only allowed \$10,000 to be expended as I thought proper.

If your Excellency will authorize a treaty to be held with the various tribes or bands, which I can do this Mr. McBlain agent at Fort Arbuckle and get them to meet me on the borders of Texas, I can make a treaty with the chiefs, that will give security to our frontiers. The millions now expended will be saved to the U.S. as well as the lives and property of our people. A treaty need not cost \$15,000 and an annuity of from 12 to 15,000 would be the sole cost to the U.S.

The reason why I proposed that I should be authorized is, that the Chiefs of the bands now making war on Texas, are the same that I formerly made treaties with, and are yet anxious to meet me again. If your Excellency should think proper to authorize the treaty to be held about the first of April or May, which would be as soon as the various tribes and bands could be gathered, say at the mouth of Big Wichita or Red River, I would be willing, tho' it would tax my comfort and lead to exposure, I am willing to go and attend to the matter, if your Excellency should desire me to do so. And in the event that your Excellency should deem fit to adopt the measure, and order it to be done, I would suggest that Gen. D. R. Porter and Gen. N. H. Russell of Texas should be associated in the commission.

Your Excellency will find that I have made an official communication to the Secretary of the Interior, which I hope your Excellency will share read to you. It will afford me much pleasure to hear from the Department so soon as it may be convenient. The plan submitted to your Excellency is the only one that can secure peace. I am overwhelmed in business.

Respectfully to President Mr. A. and my thanks to Mrs. Lane and believe me truly thy friend

Thos. E. Lane
President - Buchanan

Sam Houston

Executive Department
February 23rd 1860

Leut R H White

Commanding Detachment Minnesota men

Sir

If our requisitions are now before me, I have anticipated your necessary wants in part and the articles have been sent forward to Lampasas, by Mr. Devinson. Not knowing how long you will be continued in the service, you will not make large purchases at any one time. Your term of service may be twenty days or a month, or perhaps a year. Be careful to return vouchers to the Department, and by all means exercise every energy to give the frontier protection and security. Enclosed you will find a circular from which it will be seen, you will have to keep a lookout for other foes than Indians.

Very Respectfully
Carm Houston

Signed

Capt John M. Lemmer

Commanding Company Texas Rangers

Sir

Executive Department
February 23rd 1860

Enclosed you will find two letters from which you will be enabled to gain some information that may be of value to you in your pursuit of banditti. When you have read the letters you will forward them with despatches to Capt. Burdison.

The Executive looks for great energy and activity from your commands. The dangers and embarrassments threatening the people of the frontier are truly distressing you will therefore use every vigilance and care to give them protection and security.

Very Respectfully
Carm Houston

Signed

P.S. - Enclosed please find letters and circulars, these papers speak for themselves.
Houston

Executive Department
February 23rd 1860

Capt. Edward Burdison

Commanding Company Texas Rangers

Sir

You will receive this by Express from Captain Lemmer's command, with it two letters from Bennett County from which you will gain some valuable information, and enclosed you will find a circular and accompanying in-

letter. As you will perceive these documents speak for themselves. In your pursuit of the Indians you will extend your lines of operations to the Southern portions of Eastland County, and use every energy and activity to give the people of that County protection and security. I have no doubt that the larger portion of the horses stolen are concentrated in the Cedar mountains where good grass can be secured.

Should your commands be in a fitting state and condition to pursue the Indians, you may find large numbers of horses concentrated in the neighborhood of the Hitchitas.

The Executive looks anxiously to great activity and execution from the troops under your command. Let it be your special care that he is not disappointed.

Signed

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
February 23rd 1861

Lieut R M White

Commanding Detachment Minutemen
C.D.

Your requisitions are now before me. I had anticipated your necessary wants impart and the articles have been sent forward to Lampasas by Mr. Dimsen. Not knowing how long you will be continued in the service you will not make large purchases at any one time. Your term of service may be twenty days or a month, or perhaps for a year. Be careful to return vouchers to the Department and by all means exert every energy to give the frontier protection and security.

Enclosed you will find a circular from which it will be seen you will have to keep a lookout for other foot Thaw Indians. You are not expected to remain any two nights in the same place, hence I can see no necessity for such things as axes and spades, such articles as you actually need, will be forwarded.

Signed

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

40
Executive Department
July 24 1865

To Captain Lee S. Ford
S. P.

I desire to know of you whether Major Hunt-
ginsworth regards the troops now in service from Texas as in the service
of the Federal Government & whether you have heard, or are yet
acting under and subject to his orders, as also the other company
recently recruited into service. Likewise whether you have on
any occasion acted under ~~written~~ orders from him, or are so at
this time. If so I desire that you furnish this Department
with copies of said orders, and if you have had any corres-
pondence with him, to forward copies.

I also desire that you address to him a note, asking
him in what light he views you in relation to his command.
And also I wish you to ask him directly by letter whether
or not, he conceives the service of the Texas troops any longer
necessary on that frontier?

You will at once perceive the object, as well as
propriety of these suggestions, and I desire that they be
attended to forthwith and this Department apprised of
the result.

I will expect weekly communications by mail,
to be sent to this Department of the general state of
the troops of the command.

Signed

I have the honor
to be Yours Obedt Servant
(Sam Houston)

Capt John Williams
Dear Sir

Executive Department
February 24th 1865

Your favor of the 20th inst giving account
of recent depredations is this morning to hand. The Executive
greatly commiserates your distressed condition and had the
Legislature provided any means I would, we now, have afforded
you protection. The Government has no arms to dispose
of except some few Sharps and Mississippi Repts. These
are at your service when application is properly made for
them.

The last administration partitioned the arms of the
State to such an extent, I fear they will never be collected.
There are no pistols of any description to be reformed. Arms
have been given to the troops in the field to extend their
lines of operations so as to give protection to the greatest
scope of country. Enclosed you will find a circular from
it will be seen that if small parties of minute men turn

in cases of emergency and are willing to take the shot for their pay
and subsistence, they are at liberty to do so. The Executive has no
difficulty to call out more men than can be sustained in the
field.

signed

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
February 25th 1860

Lieut R M White

County Detachment Minute Men

Sir

Up to this moment Mr. Stevenson has
been unable to get your supplies off. They will be forwarded
as early as possible; in the mean time you must do the best
you can for your command, as I do not wish your men or horses
to suffer.

signed

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Capt Jas M Connor

Commanding Company Rangers

Sir

Executive Department
February 27th 1860

Your dispatches by Mr. Howard are to hand
and are filed in this Department. The horses taken, you will
turn over to their proper owners as soon as you have ascertained
whose they are. Should any of them fail to be claimed, and
they are needed for the use of your command, you will not hesitate
to put them in the service, not however, without first having
them valued, in order that if a subsequent claimant is made
by proper owner the party may receive for them. Information
is daily coming in of constant unceasing depredation, murders &c.
You will, by all means, use every exertion to give peace and
security to the frontier inhabitants. The Executive expects
much of your command. Let him not be disappointed, at the
same time, he is aware you can only do what is in your
power.

(Signed)

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Houston March 1 1860

Captain Edward Fulsom

Sir

Should your command be
in a forcing condition you will detail such a portion
of your command as you think proper, leaving only
you think a sufficient guard under the command.

at a confidential officer to protect your camp and to render at the same time protection to the frontier and to make a requisition on Capt Connor for twenty men with one Lieutenant and three proper number of non-commissioned officers and penetrate the Indian country to the Cedar waters mountains and head waters of the Wichitas, where I have no doubt you will find most of the horses stolen of late, now concentrated.

If you can carry the expedition into effect, you will send an express to Capt Dabrymple with a copy of this order who will, if the sanction of his command will admit of it supply you with a detachment also of Twenty or Twenty five men for the expedition, which will give you sufficient force to attack the Indians in body and if possible reclaim their booty. If you should take any white men associated with Indians, you will know how to treat them as traitors.

Should you think proper to undertake the expedition with a part of your command and a part of Captain Connor's, you need not delay for Capt Dabrymple's Detachment as it might delay you too long and thus might be detrimental in Capt Dabrymple's detachment joining you on the march.

You have full discretion to do as you think best, I cannot give positive orders, as I do not know what your condition is, or what it would be wise and safe for you to do. You are on the ground and can judge of the means, you would have to accomplish any thing creditable to yourself or useful to the Country by such an expedition, you will use your own discretion as to the proposed expedition.

(Signed)

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Capt John M Connor

Executive Department
Austin March 2nd 1861

Sam Houston previously suggested to Captain Burleson an expedition to the Cedar Mountains and head waters of the Wichitas I have thought proper to continue the order. Should Captain Burleson make a requisition on you for twenty men or more, you will furnish about number with one Lieutenant and the proper number of non-commissioned officers.

You will furnish good men well armed, equipped and mounted.

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Capt Edward Burlison

Executive Department
Austin March 2nd 1861

Dear Sir

Accompanying your order of to day
you will find the copy of an order to Captain Connor of same
date. You will perceive from this, measures I have taken to insure
success should you undertake the expedition, with every wish for
your success I remain

If you go, could you drive cattle?

Very Respectfully
(signed) Sam Houston

Capt Peter Jamieson

Executive Department
March 5th 1861

Sir

You are hereby authorized to raise
immediately a company of forty privates one Lieutenant, one
three sergeants and three corporals for the frontier service
of the State. As soon as the Company is organized you
will transmit the certificate of election of officers from
the Chief Justice of the County together with muster rolls
of the Company. Should it be inconvenient to obtain
supplies by regular contract, you will have to provide
for the men, returning vouchers to this Department, as best
you may, always keeping an eye to the strictest economy
and the greatest protection to the frontier. Should any
member of your command be guilty of insubordination or
conduct unbecoming a soldier you will, at once, dismiss him
without honorable discharge

(signed)

Your Obedt Servant
Sam Houston

To Lieut R M White

Sir

You will furnish a sufficient
guard to protect the teams transporting Rations ammu-
nition etc, to the County seat of Erath County, and on
their return as far as you may deem necessary.

(signed)

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin March 6th 1860

Major James S. Gullett

You are hereby authorized to purchase five hundred bushels of corn and as soon as your receipt for the same for the same is presented here the cash will be paid to the bearer of the receipt

(Signed)

Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin Feb'y 18th 1860

Clément R. Johns
Auditor R. C.

C. R.

You will pay J. M. Stevenson Esq. Eight Thousand Dollars, as per vouchers this day filed, pay out of the appropriation for frontier protection \$8000

(Signed)

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin March 21 1860

Wm. C. R. Johns

Comptroller

C. R.

Mr. Stevenson was directed to send to the County Clerk of Travis County, for the use of the Detachments stationed on Braith. & Palo Pinto Counties fifteen hundred rations and ammunition etc as per my requisition dated the 22nd Feb'y last

(Signed)

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin Decm^r. 20 1857

Mayor John S. Ford

Sir,

Capt Will is starting with an express bearing a Proclamation and letter which I desire may be taken or sent by safe hands to Comins.

If the persons who have been participating in the late disturbances, desist and return to their homes and peaceful avocations, I advise that they be suffered to do so and that no arrests be attempted for the present. If a different course is pursued it can be productive of no good but might cause a renewal of the disorders, which which I desire should cease.

I am daily in expectation of receiving a report from you, as promised in your despatch of the 16th Inst.

The Department can give no orders until the condition of affairs is known. And as the management of military operations has been assigned by the Federal Government to its officers, if troops are desired from Texas it is proper that a requisition should be made by an officer of the Federal Government, in command of the U.S. forces at that station.

I have the honor to be
Yours M^o obt S^t
Sam Houston

Signed

Capt John Donaldson

Dear Capt.

Austin July 11th 1861

You must make out a muster roll for your Rio Grande service and send it to me at San Antonio and I will approve and arrange it, so that if you and all your men can draw their pay. You must put down the names of the officers and all of the men you must put down at least 50 names or you and your officers will not get pay. The Legislature has recognized your company and all that is necessary is for you to show the requisite number of men to constitute a company. You can get it down all your neighbors in your muster roll and send it to me.

Yours Truly
W. G. Fisher

Executive Office
Austin Dec 31st 1869

to Capt A C Hill

You have authority to contract for rations and forage sufficient for twenty men and horses from this place to Brownsville in Texas and send vouchers to the office of the auditor and Comptroller of the State.

Signed

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, Jan 2 1861

Mr Angel Navarro
Mr W Taylor } Commissioners
Gentlemen

In accordance with your commission you will proceed with the greatest despatch to the city of Brownsville on the Rio Grande, there to enquire into the cause, origin and progress of the disturbances existing in that region.

You will diligently avail yourselves of all means of reliable information within your reach, in order to obtain from correct sources, such testimony as will fulfill the objects of your mission; and will, without delay lay the same before this Department.

You will fully confer with Major McIntoshman, or other U.S. officer commanding the troops at Brownsville; and all necessary discretion and authority is conferred upon you, either to muster into service (if not already mustered in) or to disband the Texas Forces now acting under the Federal officers at that place.

(Signed)

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Feb 13th 1861

To Hon J B Floyd

Secretary of War

Washington D.C.

The Commissioners sent by me to the Rio Grande have reported.

The Territory of Texas has been invaded. The banditti recruit their forces and gain supplies in the face of the authorities of Matamoras and they are unable to restrain them.

The Steamer Ranchero was fired in from the Mexican side of the river on the 3rd inst. The Texans thereupon crossed the river with sixty men and after an engagement with

some 200 banditti, repulsed them with a loss of 25 or 30 of the enemy.

The immediate interposition of the Federal arm is brought forward with all necessary caution and prudence and may now act upon the facts before me. Unless prompt measures are adopted by the Federal Government circumstances will impel a course on the part of Texas, which she desires to avoid.

Texas cannot be invaded with impunity. If thrown upon her own resources she may not only resist but adopt means to prevent a recurrence of the outrage.

A reply is respectfully asked, stating the determination of the Department. I would request that this Despatch be submitted to His Excellency, President Buchanan. The report of the Commissioners will be sent by mail.

Signed

Sam Houston

Hon John B Floyd
Secretary of War.

Austin Feb 13 1861

I have the honor to forward by my friend Genl Forbes Patton, Assistant Adjt General of the State and prominent member of the State Senate, despatches which I deem of importance, and desire that His Excellency, the President shall consider the contents thereof.

Describe the situation of Texas, an empty treasury, the Indian troubles unexampled for the last ten years, and the forays from Mexico, on our Southern borders are all calculated to impress the mind of the Executive of the State of Texas, with the intricacy of the attitude, which he has in justice to his fellow citizens and humanity to assume should not the Federal arms be speedily raised and extended, in behalf of our suffering frontier. The Executive of Texas is greatly desirous to avoid any course which might raise even a question, as to the propriety of his action.

Notwithstanding all this moderation, and desire to exhibit an attitude unpleasant to him, he may in a short time be required to assert to the indefeasible right of self defence, to protect his fellow citizens. He will in addition to manifest forbearance endeavor, yet further to defer to the action of the Federal Government. But matters now and starting arise, he may feel that his duty is to meet the emergency, in carrying this action is far, as to not only repel the aggressors from Mexico, but to adopt such measures as will prevent the recurrence of similar invasions upon our frontier.

Texas can and will if appealed to in thirty days be able to muster in the field ten thousand men who are anxious, embarrassed as her finances are to make

proclamation upon Mexico for all his wrongs.

Can we hope for aid from the Federal Government?

I have the honor to be

Yours Most Obedt Servant

Sam Houston

Signed

Executive Department
July 13 1861

Maj Genl Ben McCulloch
Washington D.C.

Sir

There will be stirring times on

the Rio Grande ere long.

What are you doing? See the President and Secy of War

Signed

Sam Houston

Hon R M Taylor

Brownsville - Sir

Executive Department
February 24 1861

I am under many obligations for the numerous reports of the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande, transmitted to the Executive Department.

Thine Truly

Sam Houston

(Signed)

Executive Department
Austin March 21st 1861

Major Wm G. Totten

Sir

I would be pleased to have you furnish this department a concise account of the operations of the troops on the Rio Grande, after your arrival at Brownsville and particularly in relation to the following: - The hanging of Cabrera at Brownsville and who participated in it. The hanging of other Mexicans, by whose orders, and by whom. In the battle of Rio Grande City, who commanded the troops - the place of the battle and whether the same was carried out by the troops. The raising of the Rio Grande and the participation in the battle on the Mexican side. The discipline of the troops under your command. Whether you received orders from Major Minnighman and obeyed the same in all instances. The burning of the ranches and by whom?

Thine Truly

Sam Houston

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Austin, March 9, 1860 }

The Chief Justice of each county in danger from the Indians, will organize a minute detachment in his county, composed of one Lieutenant, two Sergeants, two Corporals and ten privates, holding an election for the officers, and mustering them into the service of the State. The muster rolls will be filled up in duplicate, and sent forward to the Executive Department.

He will cause the Lieutenant to give bond, with two approved securities, in the sum of \$500, for the safe delivery of the arms which shall come into his hands; he shall also require the Lieutenant to make oath that he will faithfully perform the duties of Quartermaster, and account for all supplies which shall come into his hands, either by purchase or other wise, which, with the bond, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court. The Chief Justice will also forward to the Executive a certificate to the effect that the Lieutenant has given bond and made oath as provided.

Upon a detachment of minute men being mustered into service by the Chief Justice of any county in danger, the Lieutenant will receive of the Chief Justice blank provision accounts and monthly returns.

The Lieutenant will act as Quartermaster, and purchase such supplies as are absolutely necessary, and at market prices. He will make out duplicate accounts, and have the Chief Justice to certify, on the same that the articles are necessary to sustain the men while on duty, and that the prices are just. This is necessary in order to have ample testimony to support the same when an appropriation is made.

The Lieutenant, acting as Quartermaster, will furnish the men with rations, and use strict economy in relation to the supplies.

The Lieutenant will detail two men immediately for arms and ammunition, to Austin, providing them with sacks to carry the same; but he is in no case authorized to employ other means of transportation.

The detachments will immediately take the field, and enter upon active scouts, affording protection to the inhabitants of their respective counties. When an Indian trail is found, it must be diligently followed, and if the sign indicates a larger party of Indians than he is able to cope with, he will call, not exceeding ten men to his aid. He will keep a true account of the days' service performed by these men, and on a return from the scout dismiss them. Great care is to be taken that the settlements shall not be left exposed, while on scouts, without due notice to the citizens.

The Lieutenant will maintain discipline among the men. He will establish a camp at some central point in the county, not nearer than five miles of any town, and will not permit more than two men to be absent at any time, except on a scout or detailed duty. His supplies will be kept stored at the county site, in the care of the Chief Justice, and not more than two weeks supply for the men taken to camp at any one time.

Immediately upon taking the field, the Lieutenant will notify the Executive of the same, stating the names of the officers of the detachment, and his post office. He will make monthly returns to the Executive, and in the same will be particular to furnish correct information as to the operations of the detachment.

Horses and other property taken from the Indians are to be returned to their owners without charge. Any member of a detachment charging, or receiving anything in lieu of property so returned, will be dismissed from service without an honorable discharge. The Lieutenant will be well satisfied that the person claiming the horses is the real owner; and if not, may require testimony. He will report the disposition made of them in his monthly return.

The Lieutenant will charge upon his first monthly return, to the men receiving the same, the arms delivered; and the same must be accounted for at the close of service, or they will be deducted from the pay when appropriation is made.

The following General Orders have been issued. Particular attention is called to them. The spirit of them is to be carried out by all Rangers in the field:

SAM HOUSTON,

Commander in Chief.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

February 18th, 1860. }

General Orders to all Persons commanding in the military service.

Commanding officers of all Texas in the military service will see that daily patrols pass and re-pass from post to post when any command is divided into detachments, and stationed at different points along the line of operations. Horses lost, unless in action and killed by the enemy, are not to be paid for, nor will the loss of arms be paid for.

In the police and arrangements of encampments, or stations, the health and comfort of the troops will be secured, if possible. Guards will be regularly detailed and mounted; and besides constant vigilance and care, the moral tone of companies will be a subject particularly committed to the authority of commanding officers.

No horse racing or gambling is to be permitted or practiced. Nor are any intoxicating spirits or liquors of any kind to be brought within camp or camps, or used; nor will any person or persons be permitted to bring nearer than five miles any spirits of any kind, or to sell the same to any command, or to a member or members composing it.

More than four men will not be permitted to be absent from any command, at any one time, except upon special detailed duty.

Monthly reports and returns of the state and condition of different commands will be made to the Executive Department at this place.

Any member guilty of intoxication or insubordination will be immediately dismissed, without honorable discharge.

These Orders are required to be read to all commands upon parade within twenty-four hours after reception.

SAM HOUSTON,

Commander in Chief of Texas.

The misfortune to which we have been subject, since annexation here, I think, demonstrated the fact that it is entirely useless to think of rendering protection to Texas by the regular army. In the first place, it is a description of service which they heartily detest. In the next place, the Indians move on their prays with wonderful celerity, and it is ridiculous to suppose that infantry can afford any protection against such a foe, because they cannot go in pursuit, and if they did, it would be useless, and a subject of amusement and ridicule to the Indians. No one doubts the value of our regiments, or the skill of our officers. Both are a subject of pride to the country; but unless the Indians are forced enough to go up to a garrison and be shot down, garrisons will be of no use, only to shelter the inmates. If cavalry are sent to the frontiers, they are generally mounted on fine American horses, accustomed to being fed on grain, which cannot be procured even at an enormous price; and if they could be grain-fed they must be shot, or they are unable to give pursuit after Indians for more than a day, without becoming "lender-footed" which is exceedingly detrimental to success.

There a Regiment of Texas volunteers called out, and the ten companies stationed at ten different points on the line of our frontier, and patrols made to pass between the different stations, no Indians could pass into the settlements without their tracks being discovered and pursuit given before they would have an opportunity to massacre and depredate upon our people.

The only question, then, arising is, as to what description of troops will be most efficient for purposes of protection against the Indians. It is evident to my mind that Texas Rangers stand pre-eminent on the score of economy and usefulness. I have, I think, named reasons why the troops of the regular army are not effective in Indian warfare. I now propose to render reasons why the Texas rangers are superior, and the only class of troops fitted for such service.

They are excellent horsemen, accustomed to hardships, and the horses of Texas, having been raised on grass, can perform service without requiring grain to sustain them, except to recruit their strength for a few days when returned home, as a hard scout. The Texans are acquainted with Indian habits, and also their mode of warfare. They are intrepid and marksmen. They know where to find the haunts of the savage, and how to trail and make successful pursuits after them.

They, too, have their families their kindred, and their neighbors to protect. They have the recollection of a thousand outrages, committed upon those dear to them by the savage, to impel them onward; and if, in the pursuit of the foe, they get out

of nations, they can subdue out game, being dexterous hunters. What are privations, suffering and dangers to them, in comparison with the pleasures of their fellow-citizens, which follow their success? They are accustomed to the heat of the prairies, and the same noxious to which we are subject. They need no tents to shield; their heavy garments from the night winds, but are content with the earth for a bed, and a blanket for a covering. Such a force as this, continually on the alert, will be a terror to the savage. The certainty of detection and punishment will keep him away from our settlements.

The executive of Texas has sought most sedulously to avoid any appearance of being captious or complaining in his intercourse with the federal government, nor does he intend to render himself obnoxious to the imputation, at the same time it is his duty to lay before the Executive of the United States such facts as he may deem worthy of consideration and attention.

Within the past few hours express have arrived from Comanche and Palo Pinto counties announcing the murder of three men and two boys, one ten and the other eight years of age, with all the attendant barbarities of scalping and mutilation. The Indians are in small parties along our frontier, and penetrate with unparalleled audacity to within forty miles of this place. They are ravaging the German settlements in the Medina, within thirty miles of San Antonio. Not content with murdering the settlers and carrying off their horses, they shoot all the cattle in their path. Hidden in the dense brakes or mountain fastnesses, they wait an opportunity to make a fray. The consequence is, that the people are quitting whole neighborhoods and fortifying up at the county sites. Their little cabins are deserted, their fields of corn and wheat are left to waste. In many counties there is no bread and but a scanty subsistence for the women and children while their men are in pursuit of the foe. Starvation is staring them in the face. Many of them, attracted to the frontier by the inducements held out by the land-policies of Texas, are poor and unable to procure good arms to defend themselves and their families; a large portion of them are emigrants from the eastern States, mostly from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, and unaccustomed to the dangers of an Indian frontier life. They emigrated at a time when there was no apprehension, and are not prepared for the terrible realities which are now upon them. Their shores have been still and they are unable to make pursuit.

The country has been so recently settled, and until then the range of the Indians, that their families acquainted with it afford them every advantage. They can surprise

the reluctant. I have never yet stooped so far as to substitute a pretext for a manly action. If any yet entertain such suspicion it is a matter of sincere regret to me.

The facts reported by the citizens west of San Antonio, in authentic form assure the executive that Indians domiciled in Mexico, the Mescaleros and Lipans, have but recently crossed into Texas, and besides stealing a number of horses, murdered no less than four of our citizens. They were pursued on their flight across the Rio Grande. This surely furnished a just cause of pursuit of them into Mexico and their punishing them; and should the Mexican authorities declare their inability to repress such outrages upon our people, it would be our duty as well as our right under the law of nations, to hold the country until we had an assurance that similar wrongs would not be inflicted.

Yet in the face of these things, as well as those which have occurred in the past few months upon the Rio Grande, the executive has deferred to the federal authority, neither seeking a pretext nor availing himself of a right to invade Mexico.

The department must be aware that the executive of Texas has sought to avert the storm by every possible means, and if possible, prevent the necessity for an invasion of Mexico to obtain reclamation for the many wrongs that country has inflicted upon us. He desires to see the honor of our country maintained in a legitimate manner by the government, and at the same time to visit alone upon the bandits who have annoyed us the punishment they deserve, leaving the unoffending inhabitants secure in their persons and property. But recently it was communicated to him from undoubted sources that a force was assembled near the Rio Grande to invade Mexico. In view of the pendency of a treaty with that government which had been submitted by the President to the Senate, as well as other considerations, he felt it his duty to admonish and implore his fellow-citizens not to engage in any unauthorized expedition against Mexico. At the same time he felt assured that if the United States does not interfere, and by some means restore order to that distracted and wretched country, the spirit of the age, as well as the genius of our people, will not be content to let it remain in its present condition, but come into possessing capacity to plan its regeneration and will to accomplish it, will deem it his manifest destiny to build up there a nationality.

The documents submitted by your department to the chairman of committee on Military affairs, of House of Representatives, being of a nature calculated to give rise to the impression that no further troops are necessary.

on the Rio Grande, and that from Genl Winfield Scott being calculated to prejudice Texas in her efforts to obtain protection I deem it my duty to lay before you such additional information in my possession as may serve to disabuse the mind of Congress upon the subject.

If General Scott, in his despatch of March 9th has relied upon the statements made by Col. Brown, he has been misled, as can be proven by the reports of Persons, officers engaged in the government service upon the Rio Grande, so far as the condition of things on that border at the date of the leaving is concerned, - it is correct. But as to whether the mere fact of the killing of an outlaw who has been committing gross outrages upon our soil is to be considered as ample reparation for the wrong, and a reason why Major Mintzelman needs no reinforcement, is a question. What guards, then, exist against the contingency of his return? That the opinion entertained by Major Mintzelman at the time of Col. Brown's departure afterwards is available information is evidenced by the fact that on the 14th of March the United States cavalry, under command of Capt George Strouman, and the Texas Rangers, under command of Capt John Soto both acting under orders of Major Mintzelman, crossed the Rio Grande to attack the outlaw Cortinas, at the place, at whose whereabouts information had been given by the commanding officer of Matamoros.

The particulars of the conflict at that place, and the subsequent action of the troops will be found in the documents annexed marked "A.B." Notwithstanding that the persecution of Texas has been regularly carried in all of his communications with the War Department, and has furnished it with positive information as to the invasion of our territory from Mexico, there yet seems to be a doubt upon the subject. - Genl Scott, in his communication of March 19, says:

The recent disturbances on our side of the lower Rio Grande were commenced by Texas, and carried on mainly by and between them, Cortinas and most of his brigades are natives of Texas. A brother housekeeper burned a house belonging to the mother of Cortinas, living in Texas, consequently and quarrel about dividing the stolen property. Cortinas retaliated, and hence our side of the river for many miles has been devastated. - But few, if any, Mexicans from the opposite side took part in the disturbances. There was no attack from the Mexican side upon our boat, the Ranchero, loaded with provisions. Her crews were not sent with bullets." &c.

I am happy to state he able to state that this

opinion is not entertained by yourself, for in your communication to Congress of March 5, 1860, you state:

But upon this call of the governor of Texas, and upon undeniable proof of outrages committed upon our soil, I did not hesitate to order a concentration of all the force upon that frontier which the exigencies of the service elsewhere would allow.

Nor was the opinion, "that few, if any Mexicans from the opposite side took part in the disturbances," entertained by Major Mintzgilman. In his note to the Texas commissioner of February 2, 1861, he says:

"I have but one company of cavalry at my disposal and this force I consider entirely inadequate for the security of the frontier, as I am not authorized to cross the river into Mexico, where the marauders recruit and organize, and to where they flee for safety when pursued."

Sworn testimony taken by the Texas commissioner going to show that much the larger portion of the forces under Cortinas came from the Mexican side of the river, has also been submitted to your Department.

No property belonging to the mother of Cortinas has been destroyed except a jacal burnt by the command of Major Mintzgilman during the engagement of the 24th December.

Cortinas had, previous to that occasion, entered Brownsville and murdered several citizens. He had entrenched himself, and at the head of a band of volunteers, mostly from Mexico, his defiance to the American authorities. Now Colonel Brown, in the face of these facts, could report that these disturbances were commenced by Texans and carried on (mainly) by and between them, I am at a loss to know.

With reference to the attack made upon the "Ranchero," General Brown is again at fault. General Scott in his note, says:

"There was no attack from the Mexican side upon our boat, the Ranchero, loaded with provisions. Her colors were not cut by bullets." &c.

The report of Major Tobin and Captain Fird, herewith submitted, marked C and D, will furnish your department with authentic information in relation to that affair. Major Tobin says:

"On Friday, on my march from Rio Grande city to this place, at the same time guarding the steamer Ranchero, on her way also from Rio Grande City to this place, she was fired into from the Mexican bank of the river, at a rancho called the 'Palo'"

This account is sustained by Major Mintzgilman in his letter to the military commandant of the line at the Bravo, dated Fort Brown, February 9, 1861, which is respectfully submitted marked "E."

Major Montgomerie says; After this defeat as above stated, he fled for safety to the Mexican side at the river mouth, a point it. He was received with sympathy; he was there allowed to reunit his forces, arms and equip them and was enabled to take an favorable opportunity to make another attack.

This attack he made by firing across the river, mortally wounding a man of our troops, and by diving upon the Steamboat

Texas willingly yields to the federal government the settlement of the Rio Grande difficulties, its entire means as defined now in the field is inadequate to the protection of the country from Indian depredations. Policies that when the facts are presented to Congress the dictates of humanity will rise above all party or personal considerations. I yet look for aid from that quarter. The American heart must feel for a people of like sorrows and hardships; and though sectional considerations may prevail at times, they will, I believe, be forgotten when the catalogue of barbarities by which our frontier has been devastated, is remembered.

The loss of over seven hundred of our citizens, the vicarious persons of delicate females, bravely ravished and their bones loose naked in the wilderness to starve, the widows carried into captivity, appeal too strongly to the sympathies, where reason has not been convinced, to be resisted. I have to express my regret that I have not had the pleasure to be advised by the Department of the locality of the United States troops as well as the programme of their operations against the Indians. Anxious at all times to co-operate with their efforts in the defence of the country, a want of communication with them has perhaps, rendered both classes of troops less effective than they would otherwise have been.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant
— Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin Texas Jan'y 9th 1861

Gentlemen of the Senate

I herewith return to your honorable body a bill which originated therein, entitled an act supplementary to and amendatory of an act entitled an act to provide relief for pre-emption settlers and their assignees, under the act of 22nd January 1845, the act of 7th February, 1853, and the act of the 12th February 1854, and actual settlers in the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reservation.

The Executive in declining his assent to this bill would state that his objections are solely confined to the 2nd section of the act, which reads as follows:

Section 2nd. That the Commissioner of the General Land office is hereby required to issue patents to all assignees who are entitled to pre-emption under the act of 13th February, 1854, entitled an act donating 160 acres of land to settlers on the public domain, provided said assignees shall return to the General Land office. This pre-emption certificate proving that he or she and those under whom they claim, have resided on said pre-emption for three years, continuously, from the date of taking said pre-emption, and have otherwise complied with the act granting said donation."

Considering the misfortunes which have attended a large portion of our pre-emption settlers, arising from a failure on the part of Government to afford them protection from Indians and those acts of Providence which have deprived them of the benefits of good crops, I think they are justly entitled to relief; but that relief should be confined to those who have acquired pre-emption rights under the laws cited in the caption of this act. The second section retains the right to intervene who have up to Jan'y 1st 1861, lived but two years on the public domain and allows them now to come in and perfect a pre-emption. Had the bill so confined the relief granted that only those who have completed their term of occupancy would be benefited, it would have met my approval. To allow persons who who will on the 1st day of January, 1861, have resided on said pre-emption for three years continuously from the date of taking said pre-emption will not, in my opinion, be in accordance with the pre-emption laws or sound policy. It will furnish room for fraud and misconstruction. The proof should be required that the residence of three years was prior to the expiration of the time provided by the acts under which the pre-emption was taken, and not prior to the 1st day of January, 1861.

I'm Houston

W. H. T. J.

January 13 1862

Gentlemen of the Senate and

House of Representatives

A press of public business which has not allowed time for the preparation of this communication, has prevented me from presenting at an earlier period, to the Representatives of the people, that information respecting the condition of our State affairs, and the policy which will actuate my administration, expected at my hands.

In the short period which has elapsed since my inauguration it is not to be supposed that I have been able to obtain a critical knowledge of the workings of the different departments of government, so as to recommend such modifications and improvements as may be necessary to effect the purposes of economy and reform, and I can therefore but commend the application of those principles, which should extend to and influence all the avenues of government, affecting the discharge of official duty, of whatever grade, and controlling the operations of government legislation and administration.

The affairs of Executive fall into many heads as it is peculiar period in our history as a State. Contemplating alone, the vastness of its extent, the diversified interests of its people, and the character of its resources, yet undeveloped, there is enough to demand continued labor and attention, in order to apply the benefits of government with sound discretion and a proper regard to the demands of each interest; but apart from this, a considerable portion of our State bordering on the Rio Grande, now is in a state of tumult and war, our frontier is unprotected and harassed by Indians, and our Treasury, which we have hitherto regarded as of exhaustless capacity, considering the probable expenses of government, is without a dollar subject to appropriation beyond the amount necessary to defray the current expenses of government for the present year.

Difficulties like these impelled immediate action and the peace and security of the State being a paramount object, my attention has first been directed towards quieting the disorders upon the Rio Grande, and providing for the defence of our settlements against Indian depredations.

His Excellency and for the dignity of the State, should be united in a desire to maintain peace within our limits. The bloodshed, the ravages, and the excitation of an insurrection war is to be avoided, nor should we lose sight of the immense cost of prosecuting it. If, by the use of the

means known to humanity and the laws of nations, such disturbances can be quelled, all the considerations mentioned demand their necessities.

Password of no information going to show the cause of the disorders existing upon the Rio Grande, the Executive could not act upon the fact of this excitement, and accordingly by on the 25th of December, issued a proclamation, which was printed in the English and Spanish languages, for circulation in that region; and a copy of the same is herewith submitted. This course is not only justified by precedent, but it is founded upon the principles of justice and humanity. Without assuming to know the origin of the disorders, it warns the offenders against the law of the consequences of further rebellion, and exhorts a return to duty. If productive of the desired end, the saving of blood and treasure which would accrue, would be considerations which should far outweigh the promptings of revenge, or the appeals of hostility against a race already oppressed from oppression. If such means fail, the law must be vindicated, and the offenders brought to subordination by force.

The first official information received by the Executive from the seat of these disorders, was the communication of Capt W. L. Tobin, herewith submitted, bearing date Ramiro, near near Brownsville, December 16-1889, and received by the hands of Capt A. C. Webb. I was gratified to learn from that despatch that the Federal Government had interposed to restore order in that region, and that Major McIntoshman, an officer of discretion and valor had assumed the control of military operations. Whatever complaints may be made against the Federal Government on account of the removal of the troops from that portion of our border, its promptitude in affording relief at this time is deserving of consideration. Satisfied from the report of Capt Tobin that a sufficient force was under spot to quell the disturbances, and that the Federal arm would be still further extended, at the call of its officer commanding the troops there, I dispatched Capt Webb, with an escort of twenty men with instructions to Major S. Ford, acting as commander of the Texas forces, by virtue of an order of my predecessor. In that communication I stated that "in the management of military operations has been assigned to the Federal Government to its officers, if troops are desired from Texas, it is proper that a requisition should be made by an officer of the Federal Government, in command of the U.S. forces at that station." Should such a requisition be made, I am satisfied that the engaged soldiers of the country will respond in alacrity to the call.

On the 10th of January, the report of Major John S. Ford was received, dated at Ringold barracks, December 29, 1859 giving an account of the engagement at Rio Grande, City, in which the followers of Cortinas were completely routed and dispersed, the entire forces on this occasion were under the command of Major Huntzelman, to whom great credit is given for the disposition made of the troops. Our rangers behaved on this, as on the former occasion, with that bravery which is a part of the Texan character, and the Federal troops likewise acted with great gallantry. So signal was the route of the opposing forces that I think this writing again is improbable. The report of Major Ford is herewith submitted.

On the 11th inst. I received despatches from Major Wm. T. Ford, dated Ringold barracks, Jan 3d, 1860, showing the organization of the Texas forces, and the result of the elections held accordingly, also a letter from Major Huntzelman, in reply to Major Ford, in which it is shown that in the opinion of that officer, the forces of Cortinas are entirely dispersed, and that a force of US troops were on the march. All of these documents are respectfully submitted.

I have every reason to hope that in this time the disorders have been quelled, and that the emergency which has called our citizens from their homes, no longer exists.

Unable to form correct conclusion as to the origin of these disorders, it has been impossible for me to lay before your honorable body the information which would otherwise be reported at my hands. Not only the Legislature, but the people of our entire State, on whom fall the burthen of taxation to meet the cost of sustaining troops in the field, have a right to know the facts connected with this disturbance. If the cause are local in their nature, as I have supposed, or if a premature invasion was contemplated, it is equally important for our peace and safety that the truth should be placed before the country. Determined by this motive, I determined to send Commissioners without delay to Brownsville, and accordingly in the 2nd of January, Messrs Angel Masarro, of Bogar, and Robt. M. Taylor of Tarrant county, were commissioned for that purpose, and proceeded at once on their mission. These gentlemen both possess a knowledge of the Spanish language, and represent different sections of the State. From the tenor of their instructions, herewith submitted, it will be seen that all necessary discretion is given to them with reference to the State troops in that vicinity. If, after a conference with the Federal officer commanding, their services are deemed necessary, as soon as their report reaches the Executive it will be submitted to the Legislature for its consideration.

In whatever light we may view these disorders upon the Rio Grande, they may readily be traced to the insecure condition of our border, arising from the withdrawal of the Federal troops. Mexico is in a continual state of anarchy, her population feel none of the influences of a stable government. Lawless chieftains plunder them with impunity, and light the torch of civil war at pleasure. Riot, murder and revolution, reign above law and order. Separated from Mexico as we are, by a narrow river alone, and a continual intercourse going on between its people and ours, it is but natural that the unhappy influences of her condition should extend to our border. To prevent these influences operating upon the turbulent portion of our own population as well as to check any effort on the part of the citizens of Mexico to aid them in setting the laws at defiance, the presence of the Federal troops is absolutely necessary; and in my opinion the disturbances may be attributed to the insecurity arising from their removal, which left no check against the influences of civil war in Mexico. I have full confidence that the Federal Government will not only guard against such exigencies in the future, but will, as it should, recognize as valid, the acts of its military officers on the Rio Grande in assuming the control of our State troops, and reimburse Texas for the cost of their pay and subsistence.

Notwithstanding that no appropriation had been made by the Legislature to provide for the defence of our frontier, and the condition of the treasury warranted but little hope of relief from that quarter, I could not disregard the claims of our frontier citizens to protection from the marauding bands of Indians which infest our border, and accordingly at once took steps to call into the field a sufficient force to meet the present emergency. By virtue of the Constitutional power vested in the Executive to resist invasion, I felt authorized to pursue this course, believing that the Legislature would provide the means of pay and subsistence for the troops. Instructions have been issued to Captains W. C. Dalrymple, Ed. Burleson and John M. Conner to raise each sixty men for immediate service. Since the initial steps to effect this purpose were taken, the bill intitled "An act for the protection of the frontier" came into my hands. Inasmuch as the Legislature has thrown upon the Executive the entire responsibility of protecting the frontier, it is but just to them and to the people of the State, that the Legislature should provide him with the means of meeting that responsibility as the exigency before him requires. The bill ~~intit~~tion ~~but~~ affirms a constitutional power already ~~rec~~

in the Executive. It presides the manner in which the troops shall be organized, and the rate at which they shall be paid; but the money with which they are to be paid and sustained in the field is unprovided for. Without a dollar at this command, it is impossible for the Executive to sustain soldiers in the front or to accomplish much for the defence of the State; and although numbers of our citizens are ready to go to the scene of danger, relying on the justice of the State to pay them for their services, yet they cannot be expected to enter upon the dangerous service before them without necessary subsistence. The Executive is determined to use all the constitutional means in his power to give security to our borders. He will endeavor to send to the frontier efficient and reliable protection and will call into the field no more men than appears absolutely necessary; but beyond this he has no power. The Legislature can alone provide and appropriate the money.

Our frontier people have long been harassed by Indians. They have been compelled from time to time, to leave their homes in pursuit of them, to punish their aggressions, and recover property stolen. A feeling of insecurity exists which nothing but an active force, continually on the alert, can dispel. Scattered along the border, they are unable to get together in sufficient numbers to punish the enemy, without endangering their families. I have therefore determined to send them protection from the interior. If an emergency arises, or the Indians appear in force they may then be called into service as minute men, without leaving their families long unprotected.

The defence of our settlements properly belongs to the Federal Government, and it is only in cases where protection is not extended by it, that we may resort to our own means of defence. It has been my belief for years, that mounted rangers are the only species of troops calculated to afford efficient protection against roving bands of Indians. Thus far, the Federal Government has not acted upon such a policy as respects our frontier. I shall at an early period urge upon the President of the United States, and the War Department, the necessity for such a force, as well as the propriety of mustering into the service of the United States no troops not being raised for the protection of our frontier.

I shall also urge upon the proper department, the importance of authorizing a treaty with all of the Indian tribes on our border and the payment of annuities directly to them, through a Texas agency, instead of by way of Arkansas, as at present. The fact that these tribes support the laws of Arkansas, and the civilized nations of Indians, and that no depredations are committed upon that frontier, but altogether upon

that of Texas, is a sufficient reason for believing that a change of policy in this respect would be beneficial.

In view of the continued depredations upon our property, and the insecurity arising from the anarchical condition of Mexico, I shall take immediate steps for the organization of the militia in accordance of the act of April 21 1846. As our settlements widen, and the people of the interior become strangers to the incidents of border life, the use of arms and what pertains to military duties, will not be kept up to that degree which will ensure efficiency in the hour of danger. Military discipline is an important item in the education of a free people. Familiar with the use of arms, they can be made available at any moment to repel invasion or crush rebellion. I would commend to your honorable body the propriety of making such appropriations as will be necessary to put our militia system into operation.

The report of the State Comptroller, already laid before the Legislature, shows that we have but little to congratulate ourselves upon, on account of the condition of the Treasury. There remained in the Treasury at the expiration of the last fiscal year, ending on the 31st of August, 1859, the sum of \$411,402 69, in U.S Bonds and specie.

The \$2000,000,00 set apart for the Schrey Fund yet remains, but the balance of the \$3000,000,00, received for the sale of our Santa Fe territory to the United States, is exhausted, except the amount set apart for the University fund, amounting to \$106,972 26 and the balance mentioned of \$411,402 69 belonging to the general fund. Notwithstanding a continual revenue arising from taxation and the interest upon our United States bonds, has flowed in a continual stream into the Treasury, the money has gone out in a ceaseless stream, until, instead of outflowing, as has formerly been the case for modes of emptying the public Treasury, we have to seek modes of replenishing it. Added to the revenue of the fiscal year, the balance in the Treasury on the first of August, 1859, will but little more than meet the ordinary expenses of government, and to make it do this, economy is necessary. We have a force in the field upon the Rio Grande, and the frontier is to be protected from the Indians. We cannot expect our citizens to wait the delay to be experienced in our endeavors to obtain the recognition of our state forces by the United States. They must be provisioned and paid. Common justice demands that the State shall recompense them and not leave them to wait until the general government shall make the necessary appropriations. To meet these extraordinary expenditures by the most prudent mode, is an object which I especially enjoin to your attention. Every avenue

ing, in a manner I shall be glad to see proper means of attracting
attention be adopted. The House as the Government do not sit with
an honored guest, and no appropriation for its establishment is not
necessary and entirely in accordance with time. There is nothing
official of the Government to be set, but it is a great responsibility
and no stretch of authority be permitted in the name of
the trust confided to him; that however will not occur this
can in my opinion be best supplied the Treasurer. From that
learned some experience from you is doubtless, but she
will do well to remember and I trust it will avoid any
its consequences in future.

The various departments of government service, in my opinion, can be made, as far as possible, self-sustaining and where it is impossible, in such nature to make them so, a rigid reaction of the duty of the State to all those who are in the employ of the government should be required. No free government can afford to squander its money or to support idleness. The money which comes from the pockets of the people should be appropriated for the poor and all who are recipients of it should render in kind some fringe of goods and labor. These subjects are within the power of the Legislature. The Executive is powerless and if support is needed in any of these requests, it is for the Legislature to ensure in the future, if there be any and if it is an emergency demand.

[illegible]

the defect arises from the fact that a part of the time of that department is occupied by business for which no fees are provided for by law, those who consume the time of the employees in the transaction of that business, should be compelled to pay for the same. In my opinion the affairs of that office can be brought to a self-supporting standard, by providing an entire system of fees, covering the entire ground of its operations, and providing at the same time for the payment of its employees, whenever the same is practicable, in proportion to the labor they perform.

I cannot press too earnestly upon the Legislature the subject of common school education. The success of the system already in operation, is established beyond a doubt. Its application is general, and its defects as few as any system which could be applied to a population so scattered as ours. The nucleus of a complete system is already provided, and we have, in our public domain, the means of strengthening it, until its capacity will equal the demands made upon it, as our population increases. No better use can be made of the proceeds of the sale of the alternate sections of land reserved to the State from any cause, than to apply the same to this fund. I would also commend to your consideration the importance of extending a reasonable aid to institutions of learning, now in operation in our State, supported by private enterprise, and to encourage by a general law the establishment of others. Our citizens have already displayed much zeal and enterprise in rearing up in our midst institutions which are accomplishing great good. To sustain these is different, and as the benefits arising from them are to be felt in the general prosperity of the State and the intelligence of its entire people, a proper encouragement at the hands of the Legislature should be extended. Surrounded by proper guards, a measure of this character would be productive of great good.

The establishment of a University, is, in my opinion, a matter alone for the future. At this time, it is neither expedient, nor is it good policy to provide for the sale of those lands set apart for the University fund. If, at some future period, it should be deemed expedient, or in keeping with a more enlarged policy, to devote our entire energies to a more general diffusion of knowledge than a University would afford, or even if the voice of the State should demand the establishment of one, these lands will then provide the means of advancing the cause of education. When that period arrives, their value will be greatly increased. If sold now, but little will be realized from them, and before the expiration of twenty years, the time upon which our thousand acres have already been sold, the lands

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he worth more than three-fold the amount they could bring now with accumulated interest.

So far as the one hundred thousand dollars of bonds and their interest taken from the general, and applied to the University fund, by the last Legislature, are concerned, I believe the conduct of the Treasury, and our immediate necessities demand that the act be repealed, and the money again placed subject to appropriation. The need money for the protection of our frontier, and to save us from taxation, more than for a fund which promises no benefit. Our common school fund already provides for the education contemplated by the Constitution, and if this amount, thus unnecessarily withdrawn from the general fund, will reduce the burdens of taxation, the people will be better able in future to bear taxation to support a University, if one should be necessary.

I have long regarded our present land system as defective and believe with the framers of the Constitution of the Republic, that our public domain should be sectionized. The Federal Government has adopted this system with reference to its public lands, and all of the difficulties which surround our titles are obviated. We cannot redeem the past but we can provide for the future. If all of our public domain were surveyed by competent persons, who would be willing to take a portion of our lands as compensation for their labor, it would greatly facilitate the settlement of the country, and give security to our people in their land operations. It would also furnish some data upon which to base conclusions as to the value of our lands and if accompanied by the researches of geological and agricultural bureaus would vastly tend to the development of the resources of our State. Our lands if divided into sections, half and quarter sections would meet a ready sale, whereas, at present, the difficulties attending our land titles, make many persons loath to file their certificates lest they may conflict with private locations, but if these miles and bounds were declared by the state none of this apprehension would exist.

I believe that the policy of extending our frontier too rapidly has already resulted in great loss of life owing to the sparse settlements being an easy prey to savages. If a base line were run at the extreme edge of our present settlements, and the territory beyond withdrawn from location and settlement, we could then by a liberal policy, which would give an alternate quarter section of land to each actual settler, who would reside upon and cultivate the same for two years, draw to our frontier a host of hardy persons, who would not only be able to resist the incursions of the Indians, but soon acquire sufficient strength to intimidate

them. If this plan were adapted, and a force of Texas Rangers, authorized by the United States, kept actively scouting in our territory beyond the settlements, we would cease to hear of those calamities which now continually shock our ears. Thus our frontier would be gradually extended, the lives of our citizens spared, and a vast amount of money necessary to protect the present scattered settlements, saved to the Treasury. The designated quarter sections reserved, would be increased in value from the occupancy of the settler, while he would be benefitted by reclaiming the land at the bare cost of the fee of patenting and surveying.

I believe that the policy of giving land to actual settlers is a good one, but we should at the same time endeavor to make our settlements compact, and should also confine our donation policy alone to the settler and his immediate heirs and not extend it to his assignees.

As one means of replenishing our exhausted Treasury I would commend the immediate sale of all lands which shall be found to be forfeited to the State for the non-payment of taxes; and such legislation should be adapted, as will induce the purchase of these lands, and give security to the titles made to the same. A rigid system for the collection of taxes is necessary, so that all branches of business, and all classes of property holders, may pay their due proportion towards bearing the expenses of government. Some means should also be adapted, by which the various officers and collectors of the State would be able to secure the payment of proper taxes upon lands owned out of their respective countries. It is a notorious fact, that but few of the lands upon which are paid in countries distant from this location, afford the state an equitable revenue. While it is not fair that parties should be compelled to pay their taxes on lands in the countries in which the lands lie, it is no more than just, that the State should provide some standard for their valuation where they are not so paid.

I cannot too earnestly press upon the Legislature the necessity for economy in reference to the public lands. They are now all that we may draw upon for the education of the people, and the development of our resources. Every citizen of Texas has an interest in the public domain and the representatives of the people should regard it their duty to refuse to sign any law which is profligate or which is the means of special legislation.

The Executive would also suggest some change in the mode of collecting the revenue. The amount of labor required at the hands, when compared with the compensation they receive, is so great, that but few men of competent business talent can be induced to accept the office. The Legisla-

should, in my opinion, so amend the revenue laws, as to secure the services of responsible men, who cannot be imposed upon, the task of visiting the dominions of every citizen in order to obtain the valuation of his property, is arduous, and it is in but few countries that the affair is even reasonably paid for this labor.

The several railroad charters passed since my induction into office, have met my approval. Their terms are explicit and in accordance with the general railroad law of the State. No charter will receive my assent which does not contain those proper guards against fraud, imposition and speculation, which are necessary at once to guard the interests of the State and the pockets of the people. Corporations have so often trampled upon the rights of the private citizen, that we should be careful when we grant them privileges that we part with no right belonging to the people. The State has already been generous, and this generosity has in several cases been abused. We can yet afford to be generous in our railroad policy, but we should make such terms as will secure every interest to be affected. It will be my endeavor to exact of every railroad company in the State, a strict compliance with the terms of its charter. The benefits conferred are so great, and the terms made by the State so easy, that there is but little room, for excuse, in case of a failure to comply with the law.

The improvement of our rivers under the act of August 1st 1856, will receive that attention at my hands which the importance of the subject demands. To many sections of the country these natural channels of transportation are of great utility. It will be my endeavor to employ practical men, acquainted with the nature of our rivers, to superintend their improvement, and report upon the manner in which contractors have performed their duty.

I can see but little utility in the office of State Engineer, under our present system of railroad and river improvements. It is impossible for one individual to supervise all of the works in progress in the State. In the immediate locality of our rivers men can be found fully competent to decide upon the proper method of improvement. The railroad law already provides that the company for whose benefit the examination is made, shall pay the expenses of the same. The law should plainly designate what the nature of the expenses shall be, and the manner in which the examination shall be made, in order to prevent corruption; and also establish the fees and duties of the examining board, which can be appointed for the time being, and thus save the State the cost of a salaried officer.

I would commend the continuance of the geologic

survey and would suggest as an auxiliary, the establishment of an agricultural bureau, with the view of collecting agricultural statistics and developing our general agricultural interests.

It will be necessary that the Legislature provide for the further prosecution of the boundary survey for establishing the line between the United States and Texas, in accordance with the act approved Jan'y 20th 1858. How far that survey has been prosecuted, the Executive has not been able to learn. It remains for the Legislature to inquire into the manner in which the appropriation of \$20,000, made by the last Legislature, has been expended, what amount will still be necessary to complete the survey, and make an appropriation for the same.

I would recommend to your consideration the propriety of changing the time for the meeting of the Legislature until the 15th of December, or some early period before the time allotted for the inauguration of the Governor. Our experience under the present arrangement has shown that but little legislation of importance is effected before the incoming of the new administration, and I believe the change would result in a great saving of money to the State.

So much trouble has heretofore arisen in reference to our public printing, that it behooves the present Legislature to provide all necessary regulations and guards against fraud and misconstruction of the laws regulating the same. The duties of the Public Printer, like those of all other officers, should be plainly defined. The law should provide against the latitudinarian construction, by which thousands of dollars may be swept from the Treasury upon a plea of custom, and explicitly declare that the work shall not be loaded, but shall be close or "solid," and that no unnecessary blanks be allowed. The various reports of public officers printed for the use of the Legislature, should also be declared not to be part of the journals, and that they shall not be printed as appendices to them. The present law is defective in these respects and I commend to the Legislature the propriety of amending it, so as to meet not only these, but all other objections.

Upon the action of the Legislature, depends to a considerable extent the construction to be given to the present contract for the Public Printing. It is for the Legislature to say, after the matter has been fully investigated, whether the charges made by the Public Printer for the past four years are correct and in accordance with law. If they are not, and money has been illegally drawn from the Treasury, it is not only in accordance with justice, but precedent that restitution should be made.

In providing a means for disseminating the

law, it seems to the Executive, that a regard should be had to the means most likely to bring them within the reach of the great mass of the people. I do not believe that the present mode of distributing them is calculated to accomplish this end. But few individuals get possession of them, and then frequently long after they have gone into effect. The people have a right to know the law and the Legislature should seek that channel of communication which is most accessible. I believe that if a portion of the money now expended in printing, was devoted to the publication of the laws in one newspaper in each county of the State, or at least one in judicial district the benefits to the community would be far greater than that received by printing them in pamphlet form alone. A much smaller number in pamphlet form would then suffice, and the expense to the State would be but little, if any greater. The cost of publishing the General Laws in the manner mentioned, would be but slight, and at the same time, by the distribution of the public funds, the entire press of the State is benefited to any extent, it is an object for far or able consideration. Nothing has more contributed to the prosperity of Texas, than the energy and perseverance of the press. It is a powerful auxiliary to freedom everywhere, and when actuated by that feeling of responsibility which points towards impressing the public mind, by means of correct information, with a true sense of right, and a proper moral tone, rising above the bickerings of party, or personal abuse, it may be relied on as one of the bulwarks of liberty, to be sustained and defended by every free people.

I would suggest to the Legislature the expediency of adopting such measures as will urge upon Congress the justice of paying the balance now in the Treasury of the United States on account of our public debt. In the present condition of our Treasury, this must become important. Texas is entitled to it, and should receive it without delay.

The time has again arrived, when an examination of the affairs of the State Prisonery is called for; an investigation of its economical and sanitary condition is necessary that the Legislature may be able to judge as to the legislation necessary to sustain it properly.

The law passed by the last Legislature, which grants a presumption privilege for every three negroes an individual may own, is, in my opinion, based upon erroneous ideas of the institution of slavery, calculated to create distinctions between the rich and poor, and to confer exclusive benefits upon one class of our citizens at the expense of the other, and recognizes the idea that government is bound

to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. I, the eye of the law, all men should stand equal. To draw a distinction between those of our population who have not been able to acquire slaves, and those who have, is, in my opinion, impolitic, and I respectfully commend to the Legislature the immediate repeal of the law.

I cannot refrain from congratulating the Legislature upon the triumph of Conservatism, as seen in the many evidences of the determination of the masses of the people of the North, to abide by the Constitution and the Union, and to put down the fanatical efforts of intemperate abolitionists, who would endanger the safety of the Union to advance their rapid schemes. That their efforts will so operate upon the the impending struggle, as to stay the hand of slavery agitators, is to be hoped. This out-speaking of the people should be received in our midst as the evidence, that notwithstanding the carings of deluded zealots, or the impious threats of fanatical disunionists, the love of our common country, still burns with the fire of the olden time in the hearts of the American people. Nowhere does that fire burn with more fervor, than in the hearts of the Conservative people of Texas. Satisfied, that the men whom they elected at the ballot box, to represent them in Congress, will bear their rights safely through the present crisis, they feel no alarm as to the result. Texas will maintain the Constitution and stand by the Union. It is all that can save us as a nation. Destroy it, and anarchy awaits us.

We have in our own Constitution the adaptation of those principles of republicanism, which are the basis of the Constitution and the Union. The representatives of the people are called upon by the responsibilities of the trust reposed in them, to heed the instrument sacred and to construe it strictly. The Executive, once guaranteed on his part, that no watchfulness shall be spared in guarding over the public weal, or in maintaining the Constitution in its full intent and meaning.

Signed Sam Houston

Executive Department
 Jan'y 20th 1861

Gentlemen of the Senate

And House of Representatives

The following resolutions and autograph letter, I have received from the Governor of South Carolina, with a request therein that I transmit the same to your honorable body.

Resolutions in relation to Federal relations

Whereas, The State of South Carolina, by her ordinance of Nov 1852, affirmed her right to secede from the confederacy whenever the occasion should arise, justifying her, in her judgement, in taking that step; and, in the resolution adopted by her convention, declared that she forebore the immediate exercise of that right, from considerations of expediency only.

And Whereas, more than seven years have elapsed since that convention adjourned, and, in the intervening time the assaults upon the institution of slavery, and upon the rights and equality of the Southern States, have unceasingly continued with increasing violence and in new and more alarming forms. Be it therefore

1st Resolved, unanimously, That the State of South Carolina still adhering to her southern sisters, nevertheless, announces to them that it is the deliberate judgement of this General Assembly, That the seceding States should immediately meet together to concert measures for united action.

2nd. Resolved, unanimously, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be communicated by the Governor to all the seceding States, with the earnest request of this State, That they will appoint deputies and adopt such measures as in their judgement will promote the said meeting.

3rd. Resolved, unanimously, That a special Commissioner be appointed by his Excellency the Governor, to communicate the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the State of Virginia, and to express to the authorities of that State, the cordial sympathies of the people of South Carolina with the people of Virginia, and their earnest desire to unite with them in measures of common defence.

4th Resolved, unanimously, That the State of South Carolina owes it to her own citizens, to protect them and their property from every enemy, and that for the purpose of military preparation for an emergency, the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) be appropriated for military contingencies.

Executive Department
Columbia St. Dec 30th 1859

His Excellency, Samuel Houston

Dear Sir:- I have the honor to enclose certain resolutions which passed unanimously both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina; in one of which, is an earnest request, that your State will appoint deputies and adopt such other measures as will promote a meeting of slaveholding States in convention. You will see by the preamble to the resolution that South Carolina, as a sovereign, claims the right to send whomever she may think it expedient, to do so. But she much prefers concerted action, and is willing to follow any lead. Be pleased to submit the resolutions to your Legislature at the earliest moment.

With great respect and consideration

I am, Yours Truly

Wm H. West

This is done in accordance with the spirit of courtesy which should actuate the Executives of one State in his intercourse with that of another. At the same time, I deem it due to myself, as well as to your honorable body, to enter my unqualified protest against, and dissent from the principles enunciated in the resolutions.

The reasons assigned, seem to me insufficient to justify the measures recommended, unsupported as they are by facts to establish their soundness. They appear to be the affirmation of the ordinance adopted by South Carolina in 1852, well known to be based upon the adaptation by Congress of the compromised measures of 1850. These measures were endorsed by the people of Texas through their popular vote at the ballot-box; and as no recent incentive to action on the part of South Carolina appears, other than that, "the assaults upon the institution of slavery and upon the rights and equality of the Southern States, have unceasingly continued." The Executive is led to believe that these measures, so emphatically endorsed by the people of Texas, were one, if not the chief of the assaults enumerated.

Now there are no constitutional objections to the course suggested by the resolutions. I cannot perceive any advantage that could result to the slaveholding States, or any one of them in seceding from the Union. The same evils, the same assaults complained of now, would still exist, while no constitution would guarantee our rights, uniting the strength of a Federal Government, able and willing to maintain. But an insuperable objection arises in my mind. The

suggested, has no constitutional sanction, and is at war with every principle affecting the happiness and prosperity of the people of each individual State; as well as the people in their national capacity.

For years past, the doctrines of nullification, secession and disunion, have found advocates in Southern States as well as Northern. These ultra theories have, at different periods, rages with more or less violence, and there have not been wanting persons to fan the flame of discord and to magnify imaginary evils into startling realities. Confounding the language of individuals with the acts of government itself, they who desire disunion at the South, are not satisfied with the constitution fairly and honestly interpreted by the highest court in the country and the law faithfully and impartially administered by the Federal Government, (even to the exercise of all its powers) to protect the rights of property and guarantee the peace, are ready to seek relief from abolitionism in disunion.

It is not to be supposed that the people of the South regard the institution of slavery as possessing so little moral strength as to be injured by the "assaults" made upon it by a fanatical minority of northern population, who so long as they stay at home do us no harm, and but excite a pity for their ignorance and contempt for their ravings, so long as a government exists ready and willing to maintain the constitution and to guard every citizen in the enjoyment of his individual rights, the States and the citizens of the States may rest secure. Ungenerous and uncharitable as are the "assaults" made by a class at the North upon the peculiar institutions of the South, they would exist from like passions and like feelings under any government, and it is to the constitution alone, and the Union preserving strength under it, that we are indebted for the preservation of those separate rights which we see fit to exercise, no matter to what extent these passions may go, the Federal arm is to be stretched forth as a barrier against all attempts to impair them.

It is to be presumed that the said report Maupin Ferry by Brown and his miserable associates has been one of the causes which have induced these resolutions by the Legislature of South Carolina. In my opinion the circumstances attending that act, have furnished abundant proofs of the utility of our present system of government, in the fact that the Federal Government have given an evidence of their regard for the constitutional rights of the South, and stood ready to defend them. It has besides, called for the attention of the mighty masses of the people, too long held in check by sectional appeals from selfish demagogues, and the South has the assurance of their fraternal

feelings. The fanatical outrage was rebuked and the offenders punished. Is it for this that the Southern States are called upon to dissolve the fraternal ties of the Union, and to abandon all the benefits they enjoy under its aegis, and enter upon expedients in violation of the Constitution and all the safeguards of liberty, under which we have existed as a nation for nearly a century. In the history of nations, no people ever enjoyed so much national character and glory or individual happiness, as do to day the people of the United States. All this is owing to our free constitution. It is alone by the Union of all States, acting harmoniously together, in their spheres under the constitution that our present enviable position has been achieved. Without a Union these results never would have been consummated, and the States would have been subject to continual distractions and petty wars. Whenever we cease to venerate the constitution as the only means of securing free government, no hopes remain for the advocates of regulated liberty.

Will the Southern States to yield to the suggestions of South Carolina, and passing over the intermediate stages of trouble, a southern confederacy should be established, could South Carolina offer any guarantee for its duration? If she were to secede from the present Union, could one be formed with a constitution of more obligatory force, than the one which has been pointed by our fathers, in which the patriots and sages of South Carolina bore a conspicuous part? Sever the present Union - tear into fragments its constitution - stay the progress of the free institutions which both have sustained, and what atonement is to be offered to liberty for the act? From whence is to come the elements of a more perfect Union, than the one doomed by the men of the revolution? Where is the patriotism, the equality, the republicanism to frame a better constitution? That which South Carolina became a party to 1788, has to this period proved equal to all the demands made upon it by the wants of a great people and the expansive energies of a progressive age. Richer in peace nor in war has it ever been found inadequate to any emergency. It has in return extended the protection which union alone can give. The States have received the benefit of this Union. Is it left to them to abandon it at their pleasure - to desert the Union which has cherished them, and without which they would have been exposed to all the misfortunes incident to their weak condition?

The Union was intended to be a perpetuity. In accepting the conditions imposed prior to becoming a part of the confederacy, the States became part of a nation. That they recorded became members the Powers of the Federal Government. It is not that which they did not concede.

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their sovereignty is as perfect as is that of the Union in its
supreme spirit. They gave all that was necessary to secure
strength and permanence to the Union - they retained all that was
necessary to secure the welfare of the State.

Texas cannot be in doubt as to this question. In
entering the Union, it is not difficult to tell what was surren-
dered by an independent Republic. She surrendered the very power
the want of which originated the Federal Union - the right to
regulate commerce with foreign nations. As an evidence of
it we transferred our Custom Houses, as we did our docks and
arsenals, along with the power to declare war, she surrendered
our national flag. In becoming a State of the Union, Texas
agreed "not to enter into any treaty alliance or confederation,
and not, without the consent of Congress, to keep troops or
ships of war, enter into any agreement or compact with any
other State or foreign power." All these rights belonged to
Texas as a nation. She ceased to possess them as a State; nor did
Texas, in terms or by implication, reserve the power, or equivalent,
for the exercise of the right to secede from those obligations
without the consent of the other parties to the agreement,
acting through their common agent, the Federal Government.
The Constitution of the United States does not thus provide
for its own destruction. An inherent revolutionary right, to be
exercised when the great purposes of the Union have failed,
remains; but nothing else.

Might not South Carolina, if a new confederacy
were formed, at any time allege that an infraction of
the new Constitution, or some deviation from its principles
had taken place? In such an event, according to the principle
now laid down by her, she would then exercise the same
power which she now assumes. Grant this assumption
of the right of secession, and it must be accepted as a
general principle. Massachusetts may then violate the
fugitive slave law by virtue of her right as a sovereign
State, and when asked to obey the Constitution, which she
would thus violate, quietly go out of the Union.

It has been remarked by a statesman of South
Carolina when commenting upon the alleged aggressions
of the North upon the South, that "many of the evils of
which we complain were of our own making."

If we have suffered from our own bad policy in
the Union given the control of our affairs to men who
have not calculated well as to results (the Union has enabled
us to achieve many of these false goals) and at no time, since
the history of our government, have so many of the safeguards
of law been thrown around our peculiar institution. It is -

us to sustain it and every other right we possess in the Union. Sustained by the Federal arm and the Judiciary, we may rely upon the maintenance of these rights, which we know we possess. Whenever these are taken from us, the constitution has lost its power. There will be no Union to secede from, for in the death of the Constitution, the Union likewise perishes; and then comes civil war, and the struggle for the uppermost.

If the present Union, from which we are asked to secede, does not possess in itself all the conservative elements for its maintenance, it does seem to me that all political wisdom and binding force must be set at naught by the measures proposed. So long as a single State reserves to herself the right of judging for the entire South as to the wrongs inflicted, and the mode of redress, it is difficult to determine to what extent the theory would be carried.

Texas is a border State. Indians ravage a portion of her frontier. Mexico renders insecure her entire Western boundary. Her slaves are liable to escape, and no fugitive slave law is pledged for their recovery. Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky are border States, and exposed to abolition incursions. Have they asked for a union as a remedy against the assaults of abolitionism? Let dissolution come, and the terrible consequences will fall upon all of these first, and with a double force. South Carolina, from her central position, the sea upon one side, and a cordon of slave states between her and danger, has had but little reason for apprehension. Those who suffer most at the hands of the North seem still disposed to bear on for the sake of the Union. When they can bear no longer they can judge for themselves, and should their remonstrances fail to call the enemies of the Constitution back to duty, and the Federal Government cease to protect them, the pathway of revolution is open to them.

To guide us in our present difficulties it is a safe rule to borrow experience from the sages and patriots of the past. Beginning with the father of our country and great apostle of human liberty, George Washington, I am happy to find that my opinions on this subject have the sanction of all those illustrious names which we and future generations will cherish so long as liberty is a thing to be pursued or hoped for. In his farewell address he says:

The unity of Government, which constitutes your one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is the main pillar in the edifice of your independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, and your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that from differ-

causes and from different quarters such pains will be taken many artifices employed to weaken in your mind the conviction of its truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively, (though often covertly and insidiously) directed - it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, acknowledging yourself to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity - watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety - discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any way be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

It must be recalled that these sage admonitions were given to a people, and to the sacred cause of liberty, to which a long life of arduous toil and unselfish devotion had been given. Temporary excitement, fanaticism, ambition, and the passions which activate demagogues, afforded no prompting to his fatherly teachings. They were those of a mind which felt that it was leaving a rich heritage of freedom to posterity, to whom was confided the worthy task of promoting and preserving human freedom and happiness.

Next among the patriot statesmen who devoted their lives to the achievement of our independence as a nation, is to be mentioned the venerated name of Thos Jefferson. In relation to the subject of secession and disunion, we find the following expression of his patriotic feelings. In June, 1798, at a time when conflicting elements summed, in the estimation of many to portend "disunion," he wrote.

In every free and deliberating society, there must, from the nature of man, be opposite parties, and violent dissensions and discords, and one of these, for the most part must prevail over the other for a longer or a shorter time. Perhaps, this party division is necessary to induce each to watch and debate to the people the proceedings of the other. But if, in a temporary superiority of the one party, the other is to resort to a dissolution of the Union, no federal government can ever exist. If, to rid ourselves of the present of Massachusetts and Connecticut, we break the Union, will the evil stop there? Suppose the New England States, alone cut off, will our nature be changed? Are we not men still to the South of that, and with all the passions of men?

Immediately we shall see a Pennsylvania and a Virginia party in the widening confederacy, and the public mind would be distracted with the same party spirit. What a game, too, will the one party have in this game, by eternally threatening the other, that unless they do so and so they will join their northern neighbors. If we advance our Union to Virginia and North Carolina, immediately the conflict will be established between the representatives of these two States, and they will end by breaking into this simple lie.

Thus, again, after a lapse of twenty years, when the Hartford Convention announced the doctrine of nullification and secession as an ultimate remedy, which we are to day called upon to endorse, the words to the honored Lafayette, who, from his home in France, began to look with doubt upon the success and perpetuity of the Union which his blood had been spilt to establish.

The cement of this Union is in the heart-blood of every American. I do not believe there is on earth a government established on so immovable a basis. Let them in any State, even in Massachusetts itself, raise the standard of separation, and its citizens will rise in mass and do justice themselves in their own emergency.

The patriotic attitude of Massachusetts, at that time, called forth two determined expressions from this great champion of American freedom. They are equally applicable to our present condition. The Legislators of South Carolina may stand as much mistaken the character of the masses of South Carolina as did the Hartford Convention the character of the masses of Massachusetts. The Hartford convention began a by word and a reproach. The sons of the men of Lexington and Bunker Hill stamped it with infamy. The people of South Carolina are descendants of those who felt all the throes incident to the revolution. His gallant heroes are among the historic names to be revered and cherished. This generation will not forget the cost of liberty, or the blessings of the Union which it created.

At the time these expressions were used by Jefferson, he had achieved and his fame had elevated him far above party, political and partisan feelings. He thought and spoke as one friend would to another, who had passed through the severe ordeal for the attainment of universal freedom. He had in truth filled the measure of his country's glory. Such feelings will deserve a place in every true American's heart. His teachings surely cannot be lost upon the present enlightened generation; nor do we find that other sages and traditions are silent on these topics. In the

writings of Mr Madison, we find that after all of the arduous labors of a statesman and patriot, when treating upon the subject of the Union and the various rights and powers of the States, he lends his great light to guide passion in the pathway of regulated government. Being one of the authors of the constitution, his exposition comes to us with double force. In a letter to Joseph C. Cabell, written September 16, 1831, he says:

I know not whence the idea could proceed that I concurred in the doctrine that although a State could not nullify a law of the Union it had a right to secede from the Union. Both spring from the same poisonous root.

In his letter to Mr G. P. Fisk, written December 23, 1832, he says:

"Some States can, at will, withdraw from the others, the others can, at will, withdraw from this, and thus the union is broken, seceding out of the Union."

And in writing to Andrew Stinson, February 11, 1833, he says:

"I have received your communication of the 23rd ult., and have read it with much pleasure. It represents the doctrines of nullification and secession in lights that must confound, if failing to convince that patrons. The large well informed the provisions of the constitution, and from the many misconstructions & misapplications of them. Often attempts are observed to put the power of secession under the name of secession, which it certainly is not. The secession party makes only this person out of the nation properly, and does not intend to leave it. Seceding State multiplies the demand and does to the union system from which it separates itself. Paved to the extent in which the right is so signally asserted, it is not broken into fragments, even single communities."

These views clearly show that the great expounder of the Constitution did not imagine the right of a single State to break the harmony of the Nation, and destroy it entirely by seceding at its pleasure. Nor was he less earnest in his desire to perpetuate the Union and guard against the danger by which it might be endangered. In one of his celebrated State papers written in September, 1829, he thus pictures in language of most solemn and high import, the consequences of secession:

"In all the views that may be taken of questions between the State governments and general government, the awful consequences of a final rupture and dissolution of the Union should never be lost sight of. Such a prospect must be dreaded - must be shunned as by every citizen."

of the country, to liberty, to the happiness of man. For in the event of a dissolution of the Union, an impossibility of ever reconciling it, is brought home to every mind by the difficulties encountered in establishing it. The propensity of all communities to divide when not pressed into a unity by the external dangers is a truth well understood. There is no instance of a people inhabiting even a small island if enveloped from foreign dangers, and sometimes in spite of that pressure, who are not divided into alien, rival, hostile tribes. The happy union of these States is a wonder. The constitution a miracle, thus exemplify the hope of liberty throughout the world. No to the ambition that would mar the the destruction of either."

Who that has a heart that throbs for freedom can disregard the wisdom and admonition of patriotic voices have been directed to the service of this country, and who, turning away from the appeals of wealth, have set their in the enjoyment of the boon of free government and the possession of a humble competency.

After perusing the pages who participated in the formation of our Union, we find that the distinguished patriots of later days, likewise offer their testimony to the value of the Union, and against the doctrine of secession. Andrew Jackson the President of the masses, the man to whose bravery in battle and whose firmness in council, the country owes much for its present prosperous condition, was called upon to meet this question under circumstances the most embarrassing. His grant was uncompromising and a great people now stand behind for the act. The position assumed by South Carolina in her ordinance of November 24th 1862 called forth the proclamation of the 13th of December following. The following extract will suffice:

The constitution of the United States then forms a government, not a league, and whether it be claimed by compact between the States or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented, which operates directly upon the people individually, not upon the States. They retained all the power they did not grant. But each State having expressly parted with so many powers, as to constitute jointly with the other States a single nation, cannot from that period possess any right to secede, because secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation; and an injury to that unity is not only a breach which would amount in the continuation of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union. To say that

any State may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States are not a nation; because it would be a concession to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connection with the other parts to injure, or harm, without morally committing any offensive action; like any other revolutionary act, may be morally justified by the extremity of oppression; but to call it a constitutional right is confounding the meaning of terms and can only be done through gross error, or to declare those who are well to assert a right but pause before they would make a revolution, or incur the penalties consequent on a rebellion.

Again, in his message of Jan. 1850, after fully discussing the question of secession, he adds:

"The right of a people of a single State to absorb themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations and to disregard the liberties and happiness of the millions comprising this Union, can not be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant to the principles upon which the general government is constituted, and to the object which it is expressly formed to attain."

This great man of the people has been gathered to his father's. Over his grave at the Hermitage, let the American nation declare in his own emphatic language: "The Union - It must and shall be preserved."

These are not all the mighty names which can be arrayed in behalf of the Union, and against the doctrine of secession. When did the ardent and enlightened mind of Henry Clay, when his attention was drawn to the subject of the Union, fail to offer his tribute to its worth, or decline to render the most scathing rebuke to those who dared for one moment to depreciate its value. Nor am I disposed to close this message, without citing another illustrious name, who without regard to party, - locally, - planted his feet on the precipitous top of the Constitution and the Union - a man who faced all the fury of the fanatic passions of his own section in behalf of the compromise measures of 1850, which guaranteed the equality of the South under the Constitution. I allude to Daniel Webster. He was a man whose heart was great enough to embrace the whole Union and whose intellect could span the globe.

The sentiment which he leaves in record, I repeat: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

With such teachings and such lights from those of the past and of modern times, can we ever forget

her duty to herself? Then were the men who founded the first structure of perfect liberty and self-government in the world. We have the exposition of the principles upon which this sublime structure of self-government was based. See we to cast them all away? See we to quit our haven of safety, in which we are secure, happy and prosperous, and risk our all upon the uncertainty of an untried experiment, which seems only to open the door to revolution and anarchy? Could we for a moment entertain such a mad and unadvised thought, we need only extend our imaginations across the Rio Grande, and there exemplified to a small extent, behold the effects of secession and disunion. A wrong as for a constitutional government has involved Mexico in all the horrors of civil war, with robbery, murder, rapine, war-tainted. There, it is simply war, brother armed against brother, partizan against partizan, but to us it would be all these, added to the combined efforts of the powers of tyranny to crush out liberty.

If responsibility rests upon us, because our advantages, arising from self-government, and a more perfect freedom than they ever enjoyed, render us the more accountable.

I need not call the attention of the Legislature to a period so recent as the annexation of Texas to the American Union. The feeling that prevailed in the community in anticipation of that event and the ardent desire for its consummation in almost every heart of Texas, can testify to the sincerity of our people, when they took upon themselves the duties of citizens of the United States. A generation has not passed since the great object was accomplished; and are we to be reduced already into any measures, fraught with principles that would involve us in the inconsistency of impairing the integrity of our formation, and that, too, when it would involve us, in my humble opinion, in the crime of raising our hand against the Constitution and the Union, which have sheltered and defended us, and which we are solemnly bound to support and maintain?

The good sense of the nation cannot overlook the fact, that we are one people and one kindred; that our productions, occupations and interests are not more diversified in one section of the Union than another. If the vain hope of a Southern confederacy could be realized upon the basis of all the Slave States, there would soon be found enough diversity of northern and southern interests, in both sections to accomplish another division all the more eagerly sought, because of a recent precedent.

Indeed, if peaceable separation were possible, no confederation could be formed upon any other principle, than that of leaving domestic institutions, where the constitution of the United States now leaves them - to the States individually, and not to a central government.

I have been no indifferent spectator of the agitations which have distracted our councils and caused many patriots to despair of the Republic. But I am yet hopeful and have an abiding confidence in the masses of the people. I cannot believe that they will suffer scheming, designing, and misguided politicians, to endanger the palladium of our liberties. The people are interested in the improvement of the government. There is no new continent on the earth whereon to rear such another fabric. It is impossible that ours can be broken, without becoming fragmentary, chaotic and anarchical. I know of no confederacy with other States, which could hold out greater inducements or stronger bonds of fraternity than were extended to us in 1844. The people of Texas are satisfied with the constitution and the Union as they are. They are even willing to enlarge it by further wise, peaceful and honorable acquisitions. If there is a morbid and dangerous sentiment abroad in the land, let us endeavor to allay it by teaching and cultivating a more fraternal feeling.

I would therefore recommend the adoption of resolutions dissenting from the assertion of the abstract right of secession, and refusing to send deputies for any present existing cause, and urging upon the people of all the States, north and south, the necessity of cultivating brotherly feeling, observing justice and attending to their own affairs.

Respect

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin Texas Jan'y 9, 1860

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives

I herewith return to the House in which it originated "An act to authorize the Governor to postpone the sale of University Lands that have been forfeited for non payment of the annual instalments required by law."

The Executive can see no reason for any extension of indulgence to the Purchasers. No petition or papers accompany the act, and he is left to infer from the conditions to the sale of the University Lands, that they were purchased from the state upon speculation; and this being the case, he would deem it impolitic, unwise and detrimental to the public interest, to extend the time for payment of the instalments a single day. If the principle of indulgence be once inaugurated, it would only be an invitation to the purchasers at subsequent sessions of the Legislature to petition for further indulgence. If the act embraced any general principle, the case would be different; but as it bears the aspect of class legislation or special legislation, the Executive cannot sanction, either. Had it a general application to purchasers of small tracts of the public domain for homesteads, who had been prevented from complying with their contracts on account of the State, or General Government not having furnished them adequate protection, the plea for indulgence might be urged with some claim to consideration. I can see no reason for extending the indulgence contemplated by the bill, hence the approval of the Executive is withheld. The Executive would respectfully suggest herein that if the parties desiring relief choose to relinquish to the State the lands purchased by them, they be permitted to do so and their obligations be cancelled.

Respectfully,
Signed

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, January 9, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate

I herewith return to your honorable body a bill which originated therein, entitled an act supplementary to and amendatory of an act entitled an act to provide relief for pre-emption settlers, and thirty assignees, under the act of 2nd. January, 1845, the act of 7th February, 1853, and the act of the 12th of February, 1854, and actual settlers in the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reservation.

The Executive in declining his assent to this Bill would state that his objections are solely confined to the 2nd section of the act, which reads as follows:

"Section 2nd. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to issue patents to assignees who are entitled to pre-emption under the act of the 12th Feb'y, 1854, entitled an act donating 100 acres of land to settlers on the public domain, provided said assignees shall return to the General Land Office their pre-emption certificate, proving that he or she and those under whom they claim have resided on said pre-emption for three years continuously from the date of taking said pre-emption, and have otherwise complied with the act granting said donation."

Considering the misfortunes which have attended a large portion of our pre-emption settlers, arising from a failure on the part of Government to afford them protection from Indians, and those acts of President which have deprived them of the benefits of good crops I think they are justly entitled to relief; but that relief should be confined to those who have acquired pre-emption rights under the laws cited in the caption of this act. The second section extends the right to individuals who have up to January 1, 1860, lived but two years on the public domain and allows them now to come in and perfect a pre-emption. Had the bill so confined the relief granted that only those who have completed their term of occupancy would be benefited, it would have met my approval. To allow persons who will on the 1st day of January, 1861, have resided on said pre-emption for three years continuously from the date of taking said pre-emption will not, in my opinion, be in accordance with the pre-emption laws or sound policy. It will furnish room for fraud and misrepresentation. The proof should be required that the residence of three years was prior to the expiration of the time provided by the act under which the pre-emption was taken and

not prior to the 1st day of January, 1861.

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department
January 21 1861

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives

In obedience to the resolution of the House passed January 16th, I have sub. transmitted you the report of the Comptroller, showing the amount of the appropriation of \$5000. made for the purpose of removing the Coshatee Indians yet on hand as also the amount drawn by James Barclay the removing agent, which last payment you will observe was made December the 18th 1859. The enclosed papers will give you all the information I have in my possession.

Signed

Sam Houston

Executive Department
January 26th 1861

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives

I have the honor to return to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled an act to amend the seventh section of the act of February 7th 1853, entitled an act to incorporate the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company, with my objections.

The amendment seeks to change that section which gives a controlling influence to three-fourths of the stockholders. It imposes new terms not known to the charter and which may place the entire control of the affairs of the company in the hands of a minority. By law the largest portions of the capital stock of our enterprises must come from non-residents of the State, or at least from sections of the country not convenient to the place of meeting. The conditions upon which they subscribe when set forth in the charter should not be changed without their entire consent, nor should a minority be allowed to either control their attendance at unreasonable times, or suffer injury should they not do so. Every dollar set forth invested in the Company has the pledge set forth in the charter to secure it, - and it would be a bad stroke of policy for our legislature to interfere to take away either the vested rights of the company or the guarantees upon which capital stock

have been invested remaining in its present shape, the condition can surely not result to the injury of any stockholder, while if the amendment is made it may result disastrously to the rights of many of them.

That portion of the amendment which compels the earnings of the road to be applied exclusively to the payment of Texas, creditors, is in any thing more objectionable. The legislature having granted a charter, has in my opinion no right to impose additional terms to the prejudice of any class of creditors, should this feature be engrafted in this charter, capital may well be alarmed, and the result will be that no aid will be obtained from foreign sources. These parties look to the legislature and to the officers of the State to enforce the provisions of the charter not to impair and destroy them, and it is alone by rigidly maintaining the terms of every act of incorporation, that we can inspire that confidence which is necessary to insure the aid so much needed to push forward our enterprises. If after capital has been invested and individuals trusting in the charter have created the company, the legislature steps in to confer special privileges upon our own citizens it is idle to expect men of means abroad to assist us; good faith and justice demand that we should respect their rights.

The prosperity of every railroad enterprise in Texas, is in my opinion, dependent upon adhering to those principles of fairness and right which will regain the confidence of the community, lost on account of the wild speculations and impositions practiced by men who have had the control of our charters. This amendment will have a tendency to create distrust and impede the progress of other enterprises.

Signed *Sam Houston*

Executive Department
January 27 1861

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives

I desire to call the attention of the Legislature to the present contract made with John Marshall, for the public printing.

Section 17th of the act to regulate the public printing declared

Section 17- That no bid shall be accepted by the Secretary of State for the public printing exceeding the rate of one sixth of a cent per page for the laws, and one fourth of a cent per page for the journals; one third of a cent per page for five hundred copies of the Message of the Governor, reports of the Secretary of State, Comptroller of Public accounts, Auditor, Treasurer of the State, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and all such like printings that may be ordered by the Legislature or either House thereof, to be printed on the same size sheet and type as is required for the journals, and one fourth of a cent per page for each additional five hundred copies of said Message and other documents; for printing two thousand copies of bills, resolutions or memorials, printed on pica type, the lines numbered in the margin, with a space between the lines of the size of pica, and on foolscap paper with four pages to a sheet; the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per page for the number of pages in, and copies thereof; for Executions, printing proclamations, advertisements, and such like documents, fifty cents per square of ten lines for the first insertion; and twenty five cents per square for each succeeding insertion that may be ordered; for the printing of proclamations and proposed amendments to the Constitution, the sum of fifty cents per square for each insertion, and such publications shall not be inserted in any type larger than bourgeois, and each square shall not contain less than two hundred lines.

The bid presented by John Marshall and accepted by the Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, is in my opinion in direct conflict with this section of the act in several particulars, the most important of which I will mention.

Executive Department
Austin, March 8th 1860

Hon C.R. Johnson,
Comptroller,
Sir.

In your letter of this morning you very justly remark that "the time for action upon the act of February 14th 1860 is now at hand." There being no appropriation to pay the interest provided for in said act we suggest that "a warrant for the same cannot be issued." With I am I think you, there being no appropriation to law to which it is I am in a position to conceive, the act which provides for the principal and the interest, as much as the principal and interest are provided, it is being specified; the other from the nature of it is an accident.

The act above referred to expressly directs that the Comptroller shall have his warrant and the Treasurer pay the amount of the claim enacted and adjusted. Nothing is said of certification of debt. It is clearly manifest to my mind that the duty of the Comptroller is simply to issue his warrant when the settling and adjusting of the claim, or in other cases now existing, being his duty extends and no further. The debt being a matured claim, money to accrue with its endorsement of the Treasurer, it is by the act equally with the principal. So far from the issuance of warrants being in violation of law, the act of February 14th requires that the Comptroller shall issue them and that the Treasurer shall pay the interest accruing thereon, as well as the principal.

The act of February 14th does not conflict with the law of the Constitution quoted. There being no interest due on the warrant until after they are presented to the Treasurer and payment declined, the objection does not hold. In my opinion the act of Legislature is strictly constitutional and the duty of the Comptroller is imperative. No law exists for the issue of the ten per cent scrip proposed by you. I should be pleased to meet you and the Treasurer and revise some plan for meeting the law and the situation.

Very respectfully &c
(Signed) Saml. Houston

Executive Department

Austin March 9th 1860.

Chief Magistrate Fairbairn & Price

Gentl

I hand to each of you a copy of my circular to the chief Justices of the respective counties. I can only add that I trust you will hurry to your respective homes and urge upon your authorities your diligence to complete the organizations. Should an emergency arise & cause your constituents will feel authorized to call out such assistance as may be necessary to resist invasion or to pursue the invaders.

It will be important that the earliest information of the presence of Indians be given to the nearest organized station on the frontier in order to cut off the retreat of the marauders. The Executive desires to pursue the most efficient course to ensure the protection of life and property upon the frontier.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin March 9th, 1860.

Mrs. D. J. Haines

Georgia Ill.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of 21st Feb. is to hand. Replying, I would say that no provision has ever been made for granting land to settlers, but I am aware of

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston.

Executive Department

Austin March 9th, 1860.

J. M. Smith

Cincinnati Ohio.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of Feb. 28 is just to hand. With regards to the company of soldiers tendered the Executive I can say nothing positive. The disposition of the Federal arm has been earnestly brought

What the Government may do I can not say. Enclosed please find an article from the Intelligence of the City from which you will learn the tenor of the correspondence between the Executive of Texas and the War Department.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Fort Collins, March 8th, 1860.

Colo. William J. Herbert.

Sir:

The great need of arms for the defense of the frontier compels me to call in the seventy Six-Shooters now in the possession of the Colorado County Guards. The scarcity of that class of weapons compels this course. I must at least turn the frontier people, if I cannot send men to their aid. Please send the pistols immediately by some speedy conveyance. Not a day passes without the arrival of expresses from the frontier stating murders and robbery.

I am arranging for the organization of the militia of the State but have not been able from the pressure of business to complete the same.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed)

Sam Houston.

Executive Department

Fort Collins, March 10th, 1860.

Colo. A. G. Walker

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 3rd inst is now before me, in which you set forth as a reason why the company now in command of Dr. B. F. Barkley, should be at once received into the service and sent to the frontier. The fact that the frontier people oppose the policy of sending men from the interior to protect and defend their homes and families. It is a fact well known to the Executive that the people of the frontier need protection. They have asked for protection, and he has afforded them more than the means provided by the Legislature will justify. The Legislature was entreated and appealed to, whether or not in vain. He leaves the decision from himself to the people.

The same objection would hold, were it to call the men from Tarrant into service, as to those from "inland about Austin". They are raised and organized many miles from the frontier in a country secure from its interior situation, from the dangers and embarrassments of the border. If the people of the frontier are opposed to that protection being afforded to them, which from their helpless condition, must be sought in the interior and which they so intreatingly ask for of the Executive, they would upon the same grounds oppose the sending of protection from Tarrant.

In view hereof I have authorized militia companies consisting of fifty men, officers and privates to be raised in each of the frontier counties, to be increased if emergency should require it.

These militia men with the other companies now in the field will make an aggregate of about 2200 men now operating against the Indians.

92
The whole amount of money in the Treasury subject to the frontier defense for the next two years is \$91,537.37. This will not furnish the regular companies with supplies. The troops called out by the Executive must be fed. for their pay they will have to look to the Legislature.

Enclosed you will find my circular, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Chief Justice of each of the counties in the frontier.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed)

Sam Houston.

Executive Department

Austin March 10th, 1860

Hon. G. H. Pendleton

Treasurer of

Tex.

In your letter of February 16th you stated the amount of money in the Treasury at that date to be \$232,903.21.

Will you be pleased to furnish this Department with a statement of the amount paid out since that time, giving the amount of each claim and the name of the person in whose favor the warrant was drawn.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed)

Sam Houston.

Executive Department

Austin March 10th, 1860.

John A. Connor.

Commanding Texas Ranger

Sir

The following charges are preferred against your command. The Executive Department has been informed by Mr. Thompson of Burnitt that Mr. Cameron had to pay \$30. for the redemption of his horse, also that Mr. G. H. Garvey saw another man pay for his horse and that you or the men under your command have charged from five to eight dollars per head to the rightful owners of horses reclaimed from the Indians upon their application with the evidence to establish their claim. In contradistinction to my orders you have permitted liquor to be carried into your camp, the same being ordered by Mr. Dodd for private use and carried into camp by Lieutenant Gillette.

If you have charged or permitted your men to charge the citizens when you were sent to protect for horses reclaimed from the Indians you have positively disobeyed my orders.

The liquor thus evidently gone forward and is doubtless now in camp. Immediately upon the receipt of these orders you will destroy every bottle of the same but one for medical purposes.

You will report by return Express whether or not such has been done. Whether or not it has been the custom of Cameron heretofore to charge for the redemption of horses and you

all the other things that should be immediately returned to the man
who has been wronged. I am sure you will do this.

Very Respectfully,
Signed, J. M. Harrison

Executive Department,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1860.

My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, J. M. Harrison

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Executive Department

Austin, March, 12th: 1860

To Hon. John P. Floyd

Secretary of War

Washington D.C.

Sir,

Realizing that it is my duty to address your Department that it may be laid before his Excellency, the President, I thus devote myself to action for two purposes. First to vindicate myself from misapprehension and next to obtain if possible protection for our frontier inhabitants, whose suffering and losses I feel afraid are not felt or known by the Government.

In a New Orleans paper my eye met a telegraphic dispatch of the 3rd inst from Washington, stating that the President disapproved of the action taken by Governor Houston in calling out volunteers in Texas to defend the frontier. I can but feel assured that this remark in view of the facts which have transpired since my induction into office certainly justifies and calls for reparation, for the reason that I have ordered no troops on the Rio Grande, or destined for that frontier.

So far from that being the case, four companies which were on service on the Rio Grande when I came into office, were mustered out of service and two companies were forwarded under the advice of the Commissioner conferring with Major Hantzelman of the U. S. Army. They are subject to his orders.

I am very reluctant to trouble the Department and wished that I would not do so upon any frivolous pretext. Hence it was that I sent Commissioners that I might possess myself of the origin of the difficulties, and if I should find them of such grave character as to require my action, I would lay them before the Government that the President might direct corresponding action to be taken in relation thereto.

You will thus perceive the becoming caution and at the same time the scrupulous deference to the Federal head of the Government. Had I omitted the safety of and impulses of our citizens I would have called in to the field whole available force of Texas and crossed the Rio Grande and never crossed it until we would have had "security of the future".

The troops sent to the Rio Grande, did not so far as I am apprised contemplate crossing to Mexican side, until the ranches were fired into from the Mexican side of the river and a man wounded, and certainly there was no authority given them so to do. It does seem ^{to me} that I would have been justifiable in pursuing an outlaw and rebel wherever he might be found or wherever he received aid, succor and protection. Under the circumstances of the attack upon a vessel of the U. S. on the waters of Texas, I can but discover more in the conduct to commend than to censure. It may be that the Executive of the U. S. regarding rumors and paragraphs in the Texas papers may suppose that I entertain some covert design of invading Mexico and for that reason a call to volunteers to protect Texas against Mexican depredation has caused a misapprehension of my actions.

To me that since 1889 I have been written to from various parts of the United States urging me to invade Mexico with a view to the establishment of a protectorate and assuring me that men money and arms would be placed at my command if I would engage in the enterprise.

To these overtures I made no favorable response, though as an individual I might have indulged with them by placing myself beyond the jurisdiction of the U. S. Nor was I without an assurance that a large portion of the Mexican population would receive me and cooperate with me in the restoration of order in their country. Thus I have remained tranquil and content in the hope that the Government of the U. S. would consummate a policy which must and will be achieved by some one, or the miserable inhabitants of that lovely region are to be destroyed by a conflict of robbers.

I trust that I am one of the last men that would avail myself of an official situation to accomplish any achievement of personal or political aggrandizement.

You Sir, may assure the President that I will continue to countenance no action with a view to complicate or embarrass the affairs of his administration, nor will I intentionally plant a thorn in his pathway of life.

I never have nor will I ever perform an official act that is not intended for my country's advancement and prosperity aside from all selfishness.

Now as to my sending out volunteers you will be able to judge of the propriety of my calls when you have the facts which I presented to the Department before you. For information of the Department I have to state that within the last four months, on our Indian frontier in some of our counties considered in the interior, have been exposed to serious depredation from the Indians. Some of them within forty four miles of our State Capitol.

Accompanying this letter I will send the Department a list of persons killed as well as the localities in which the murders were perpetrated. In the last four months fifty one persons were killed and many wounded in escaping from the savages. It is to the number of eighteen hundred have been stolen and within the last few days seventy horses were stolen from the dragons of Camp Cooper.

When the orders which have been issued by the Executive of Texas reach the Department they will at once show the necessity of this course as well as the propriety of "calling out volunteers in Texas to defend the frontier".

I cannot but urge most earnestly the calling out of a Regiment of Rangers by the Federal Government to protect the lives and property of our citizens.

The fact Regulars cannot protect their country against Indian depredations is evidence that they are not the description of force that can give protection to our frontiers.

However I have not until urged by an imperative sense of duty as well as the distinction of service long enough to exclude it, calling out of troops from the State as the only force that can protect our settlers.

ments against our Indian foe. They understand Indian habits and warfare and can trail and reclaim the booty and at the same time take vengeance on the enemy.

A treaty of force with the wild Indians who depredate would with a comparatively small sum, save millions to the Government of the United States for until they are exterminated, or peace made with them guards must be constantly kept at an immense expense to the Government and even then our settlements will be subjected to surprise and massacre.

When the Indians enter our territory in large bodies we could smother and destroy them, but they attack in small parties of from six to fifteen warriors nearly for hundreds of miles along our frontiers. I do most earnestly hope that the guarantee which we have a right to look to may be extended and the State protected against invasion.

Since I commenced this communication intelligence has reached me of other murders and thefts in Cerro County, a mail rider robbed and scalped within six miles of the County seat. Likewise a woman murdered and a woman and child carried into captivity.

I hope for a speedy reply as our situation calls for prompt action we need arms as well as Rangers.

I have the honor to be

Your most obt. servant

(Signed)

Sam Houston

List of persons killed and wounded by the Indians in the last four months
In Cerro Co. 2 Women killed 2 taken prisoners & ravished
Both circled naked, one since dead.

5 persons killed

In Bosque

2 Hunters shot with arrows one since dead

In Comanche

5 Persons killed men women and children

3 " (Father and Daughter) not found, supposed to be dead.

In Fort well

3 Persons killed 2 men severely wounded

In San Saba

1 Man killed

In Jack

9 Persons killed. Houses robbed & plundered

In Bosque

3 men killed

In Brown

5 Persons killed. 2 taken prisoners

In Coryell

1 Man " "

In Bell

3 Persons " 2 taken prisoners

In Clear Fork

2 " " "

In Cook

1 Woman " "

In Gillespie

4 Persons " "

In Webb

2 " " "

1 " " "

2 " " "

64 Persons killed & probably as many more wounded and taken prisoners. 1800 Horses stolen in riding. Twenty from the N. S. Texas at Camp in Jan. The above is compiled from reliable documents in file in the Department

Executive Department

Austin, March 27th, 1861

Gen. C. R. Johnson

Sir:

It is my duty to inform you in accordance with the service of the State, I enclose herewith some of the records of the transactions of the State Treasury since the commencement of the Civil War. The volume is a rough transcript of the work made by Capt. John D. Smith, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army, in the command of U. S. Troops, in the which you will have certain charges against yourself and your command.

Very Respectfully

Yours by request

Sam Houston

C. R. Johnson

Sec. of State

Executive Department

Austin, March 27th, 1861

Gen. C. R. Johnson

Sir:

Sir:

You will please forward to the War Department of Washington City duplicate Pay Roll of the six companies of mounted volunteers called into the service of the United States, by Gen. Smith in 1854, with your certificates of corrections of the same, if necessary.

It will be necessary also to attach the certificate of the Secretary of State.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin, March 27th, 1861

Gen. C. R. Johnson

Comptroller

Sir:

In your letter of March 27th you advise me that you are willing to submit to the Executive for his approval after they have been audited by you. The Executive has no disposition to interfere with the Comptroller unless in such cases as provided by law, or when the Comptroller fails to perform the duties assigned him.

Whenever the Governor is requested by law to approve or reject the payment of claims against the State, he must hold it to be the duty of the Comptroller to first audit the same. It is impossible for the Governor to exercise that supervising discretion given to him by the law unless a record is preserved. These guards are shown around the Treasury in such cases. The Governor acting as a check upon the Comptroller and the Treasurer acting as a check upon the Governor.

On the part of the Governor I inform you to the Comptroller.

for the clerk of the Comptroller. I refer you to the various statutes governing him. The powers of the Governor I regard as derivative the duties of the Comptroller as executory.

To regard the law "may result in the entire subversion of the present order of thing in (your) office", but it is better to observe the law even though it be inconvenient or against custom.

How the request that you will "audit" or "audit and pay" will give the Executive the proper control, I am at a loss to conceive. It is your duty to audit whenever a claim is presented and the "proper control" can only be exercised by the Executive after that duty has been performed.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin, March, 17th 1860.

My Dear Hamilton

Although you have not written to me, I will take the liberty of writing to you notwithstanding I am overwhelmed with business. Not a day passes that I do not have one or more expresses from the frontier in relation to our Indian troubles. I hope the troubles on the Rio Grande are subsiding.

I have endeavored thus far to have the troops on that frontier recognized as in the service of the United States. Pass this subject upon the War Department if you think it wise. I am satisfied that the ^{Governor of the} United States are under a misapprehension about my calling out volunteers. They suppose that they are called out with reference to Mexico. Not a solitary one has been called out or authorized by me, but for the purpose of defending our frontier against the Indians and directed alone to that object.

I have written to the Secretary of War and desire that Humphall, Keagan and yourself will call and see my letter. I would have sent a copy of it to you all, but it is impossible for my Secretary and myself to transact the business of the Department. We are here at 9 o'clock in the morning and never leave until dark frequently remaining until 8 or 9 o'clock P.M. Since I came into office up to the present time, I have eaten but four dinners with my family - one week days. My meals are sent to me here to save time. So you may see what a beautiful kettle of fish I have taken.

I understand that Mr. Higfall has taken it in high dudgeon that I did not communicate with the President through him or one of our representatives in Washington, instead of sending on General Britton as bearer of dispatches. It was important that the dispatches should not be trusted to the mail, but go by a special bearer, that I would know what they were and their destination. Moreover I should not have trusted them to Higfall because he might have broken into a hospital in Washington, in a fit of mania or pique as he did in New Orleans on his way to the Houston Convention. I should think more of the fellow than I do of it was not that I see him as a little distracted either from hard drink or the troubles of a bad conscience.

I wish you would see Mr Jacob Thompson Secretary of the Interior and urge up on him the necessity of a treaty with all the Indians inhabiting the head streams of our rivers. As long as they receive their annuities not crossing through Texas, they will depredate upon us, believing us not a part of the United States. Moreover trading houses are kept on the Texas Post of the Canadian as a market for our stolen horses and property.

This thing must be stopped. A treaty held and trifling annuities given to these Indians will save millions to the United States as well as many lives to Texas. Every day brings us intelligence of new murders, rapine, & plunder.

If we cannot propitiate the Indians what shall we do?

The United States army cannot defend us against the marauding incursion of the Indians. The army is in fact inefficient. A few nights since the Cavalry at Camp Crocker amounting to some seventy horses were unhorsed by the Indians and the men left with their saddles, spurs and accoutrements prepared for a spring campaign. So you see how things work.

So let the delegation in whom I have confidence see my letter in the War Department and after marking its contents wait upon Mr. President and also see Jacob Thompson. Then my dear sir write to me and send me any thing rare or spicy from Congress.

Send me the first good speech you make, I know you will not make any other kind. Salute the gentlemen of the delegation and any old friend of mine that you meet with.

Yours Truly
(Signed) Sam Houston

Carroll D. Armstrong

St. Louis, March 14th, 1860.

Dr. W. Walker Esq.

Londonville

Dear Sir

Replying to you favor of the 18th, I would state, it is my desire that you report in full as to the general management of the affairs of the Penitentiary during the whole term of Colonel Murray's service, together with all the information touching any particular acts in his transaction of the business of the institution that you may deem important.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin March 19th 1860.

Dr. Pughatan Jordan

San Antonio

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 17th I will say that you can inform Capt. Lumbard, he is hereby authorized to muster into his Company two trailers, as I think the number sufficient.

Very Respectfully
(Signed)

Sam Houston

Austin, March 19th 1860

W. H. Lumbard Esq.

Sir

I remember James Barret very well I knew him from Boy Wood in Virginia and afterwards boarded with him in Nashville Tenn.

Mr. Macoydoches, he told me he was buying lands for himself and brother and I am well satisfied that I witnessed some land paper between him and Mr. H. Houston.

As to my knowledge of James Barret it is among my earliest recollections, and I therefore cannot be mistaken as to his identity.

Very Truly
(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin, March 19th 1860

Mr. J. Rogers

San Antonio

Sir

Referring to your letter of the 15th I have to say that if you are absent from Capt. Cannon's command without permission or have overstayed your leave of absence you are liable to be taken and tried as a deserter.

The State holds the commanding officer responsible for his men, and cannot interfere.

Very Respectfully
(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department
 March 28th 1860

Captain A. Nelson

Indian Agency

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 14th inst. is just received. Hoping I would state that your Company already has no Company of men more twenty rank and file. It is impossible for the Executive to furnish any other arms than rifles & muskets.

The one hundred pistols presented were set aside for the ten Companies named and they are now waiting in their depots for them.

The Executive has no other kind of arms at his disposal than muskets and rifles, and has been careful to allow no arms heretofore distributed to right-empowered in the interest of the State. As to the quantity in reference to the recent forays of the Indians it is not necessary.

Two intelligent reliable gentlemen have been dispatched (in secret) to ascertain if the Indians of the Reservations are all at home and whether or not they have been at home all along. It is not wish this to be made known to any one, as it might endanger their lives as well as show obstacles in the way of obtaining information.

Other parties have been ordered, if they are ordered you will have timely notice.

The gentleman who brings your letters is this morning furnished with ten rifles &c. & is to be sent back over to the fort at present.

Col. W. L. Johnson will have authority to make large things with full authority to raise a force sufficient to make an immediate campaign against the Indians.

The Executive will continue to do every thing in his power to give protection to the frontier people.

The Legislature, as you are aware did comparatively nothing for the frontier defence. The frontier people nevertheless must be protected.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Office
Washington 20th 1865

May A. S. Blain.

My Dear Sir

Your letter has remained in my hands much longer than I could have wished, but I assure you it has been unavailable on account of an overwhelming press of business.

When I heard of the death of our mutual friend Major R. S. Kight, I urged upon the Department your claims, not less on your own account than for the sake of your honored Father.

Our frontiers at this time are in a truly alarming condition. Depredations are being daily committed by the Indians, and what I most regret is that the impression is prevalent with most of our frontier settlers that it is the Reserve Indians who are doing the killing and stealing.

I wish you to inform me if your Indians are all now at the Reservation and whether it were possible for them to be absent without your knowledge and also whether any of them have been absent from the Reserve at any time during the last four months.

Thousands of our horses have been stolen and from all the evidence before me I am convinced that they all have gone beyond the River to find a market. I would take it as a great favor if you would try and gain through the Indians if possible some information in relation to this matter.

Your connection and association with the Indians induces me to think that some enquiry into the matter might perhaps elicit such information as would lead to the detection and punishment of such villainies.

I cannot believe that the Indians upon your reserve have any thing to do with these depredations, but the people upon the frontier are so prejudiced and it is so difficult myself and disabuse their minds that I make this request. And I know that when you are apprised that over sixty persons have been killed, and most of them scalped and over two thousand horses stolen within four months you will readily cooperate with me in finding out these misdoings and thieves. I have a suspicion that most of the horses find their way either to Lawrenceville or the Clear Fork of the Canadian on the borders of the Missouri and Arkansas.

Be pleased to let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Austin, March 22nd, 1860

My dear Sir,

I thank you for the beautiful present which you sent to me. It came safe and sound. I have not met it in the first metal I have ever seen or used in white pine. I will present it your lady a specimen of its use, which you will please present with my best respects.

I was sorry when you were here that I could not show you my household. This situation is now better than it has been since our removal to this place, my share of business is now even greater than when you were here.

Adieu our friends and may God bless you. In the "Chair" should move out this way. Let it be such is the case of Col. H. L. Rogers in Austin.

Very Truly

Wm. H. Austin

Mr. C. S. Jones

Surgeon General

Washington D. C.

Executive Department

Austin, March 22nd, 1860.

Hon. C. S. Jones

Comptroller of Treasury

Sir

Will you please inform me whether in your opinion. In present interest is to be paid upon the scrip or certificates authorized to be issued under the act appropriating \$300,000 for frontier defense.

I desire this information before I issue orders for the purchase of supplies for Col. Johnson's Command.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin, March 22nd, 1860

Col. M. L. Johnson

Sir

You are hereby authorized to contract for such supplies as you may deem necessary for your Command, or cause the same to be done, upon the faith of the State. All supplies purchased by you, unless otherwise especially stated will be paid for in scrip to be redeemed as appropriations are made therefore by the next Legislature. The Comptroller having declared that the law passed by the late Legislature paying in per cent interest on deferred claims, is not applicable to supplies purchased for frontier defense. The Executive believes that interest should and will be paid on all claims by the Legislature and will recommend the same. Such articles as are actually necessary and cannot be purchased upon the faith of the State, will be paid for upon the presentation of your invoice with the proper vouchers accompanying.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin March 22nd 1860

Mr. S. G. Davidson

Bellton

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 20th is now to hand. Replying I would say that my orders of the 9th, state that "the Chief Justice of each County in danger from the Indians will organize a minute detachment in his County" I am not apprised that Bell County is in any danger from the Indians, and if it were your request comes to the Department without the authentication of the Chief Justice of the County as required in the order. It is believed that the troops above will protect your County.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin March 23rd 1860

J. C. King Esq.

Georgetown

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 17th is now before me. Replying I would state that as many troops are now in the field as I feel authorized to call out. In my orders to the frontier Counties, (a copy of which herewith enclosed) I stated that "Counties in danger from the Indians" might through their Chief Justice, organize minute companies.

I am not aware that the citizens of Williamson are in danger and if they were none of the requirements of the order have been complied with.

The Counties of Bell Burnet and Lampasas have all of them Companies of rangers now out.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin March 24th 1860

J. C. Anthony

Galesville

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 17th is just to hand. Replying I would state that the Bell County men being stationed in Combel and Humillas and ranging in these Counties between you and the Indians the Executive cannot think there is any need of more men in your County. My order of the 9th were intended to apply to those Counties in danger in immediate "danger from the Indians" and unprotected by other Counties.

If however the danger really arises, you will just have to comply with the order, a copy of which I enclose herewith.

Will you please inform me in whose hands the pistols and rifles are at present.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin, Texas 24th 1860.

Hon. G. B. Johns, Comptroller

Sir

My attention has been called to your circular issued with out the knowledge of or conference with the Executive, containing instructions to the assessors and collectors of the State.

You are required by law to ascertain the average value of the land in each and every County of the State for the year 1859 and furnish the same to each assessor of the State before the first day of March in the year 1860. This clearly means that you shall ascertain from the Tax list in your office the vague value of land in each County, whether assessed in or out of said County. That you have not done so, but have merely ascertained the vague value of the land assessed in the Counties is evident such a construction is unwarranted by law.

It is oppressive in a great degree and calculated to prevent the collection of Taxes for many citizens have already declared their determination not to tender the lands owned by them out of the Counties where they reside. This will involve litigation and great losses to the State.

That portion of your instruction which declares a portion of the law impracticable and your orders to assessors to disregard it is arbitrary and unauthorized.

I sincerely trust that you will recall these instructions and furnish at the earliest possible period to the assessors of the State the average value of the land in each and every County of this State for the year 1859.

Unless this is done it will be the duty of the Governor to issue his Proclamation annulling them.

I desire an immediate reply

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department.

Austin March 24th 1861.

Capt Geo S. Ford

Sir:

You will upon the receipt of orders from Geo. McKnight Commissioner, bearing instructions from me, march the men under your command in company of those under the command of Capt Lumberton to Goliad there to await orders.

You will be particular to maintain discipline among your men on the march, and will march no stock other than that belonging to the State to be driven off. You will give no man under your command a discharge after the receipt of this order unless he be a citizen of Brownsville.

You will confer with Mr McKnight as to the disposition to be made of the State property connected with your command and will deliver to him to be disposed of such property as will not pay hauling to Goliad. You will take upon the march such rations as may be necessary to sustain the troops between Brownsville and Goliad.

If any act of insubordination is committed by ^{the men of} your command or any depredations committed by them on the inhabitants, you will dismiss such from the service without honorable discharge and report the same to the Executive.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department.

May 5th 1861.

Mr de Bray Esq

Your proposition to translate the General Laws into Spanish at one dollar and twenty five cents per page is accepted. Proof is to be read, and index to be made by you.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

March 1st 1862

Hon. George McKim

Sir,

You will proceed with all due dispatch to Brownsville on the Rio Grande and immediately upon your arrival confer with the Chief or commanding officer of the Division in relation to the same.

First. It is a matter in the opinion of the War Department now on the Rio Grande and necessary to be decided in the most judicious manner.

Second. Whichever the said volunteers are required by Order in the service of the United States, should their continued service be necessary.

If the service of the said volunteers are considered necessary and they are recognized you will order that they be received in the same manner as the field units they should number with its rank and file and muster into service with number of companies containing such number as the Colonel may demand.

If the service of the said volunteers is not considered necessary or if they are not recognized in the service of the United States you will order the Captains commanding them to march with all of the men under their respective commands to El Paso and await further orders.

You will attend to the proper disposition of all property belonging to the State connected with said commands and to the proper care of the same with the best of your power upon the line of march and El Paso and such other place as may be valuable to the State both in relation to military or other purposes beyond what is necessary to maintain them on the march will be provided.

You are authorized to dispose of such property as may be on hand that cannot be carried without overloading the wagons and to instruct the Captains Commanding as to proper requisition of stores beyond those necessary to sustain the troops on its march to El Paso.

You will be particular to instruct the Captains Commanding that to prevent any insubordination among the men in the march and to allow no stock to be raised off.

You will ascertain from the information within your reach the condition of things upon the Rio Grande and report upon the same.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed)

Gen. Canby

Executive Department

Austin March 24th 1860

March Col. Robt E. Lee U. S. A.

Sir

Hon. George McKnight Rour is commissioned on the part of the State of Texas, to confer with you in relation to the Texas volunteers now on the Rio Grande and make such disposition of them, as after a conference with you may be deemed necessary.

Commending him to your kind office, I have the honor to be

Your Obedt. Servt

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Mar. 24th 1860

Mr. C. Ottowood

Contractor

Sir

You will furnish to the order of Hon Geo McKnight Commissioner such rations as he may order for the troops at Laredo

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Recd. Austin March 26th of Gen Sam Houston Five dollars, Bank of the State of Georgia and a letter making enquiries concerning certain lands patented to Joseph H. Long, which enquiries we will answer to the best of our ability and address Mr Wm H de Graffenius Mamm Georgia

(Signed)

Joe M. Swisher and Co

Austin March 26th 1860

Mr Wm H de Graffenius

Mamm Georgia

My Dear Sir

Your kind favor of 25th February is now before me. I have handed over the letter and the money to Messrs Joe M Swisher & Co general land agents of this place as per receipt above.

These gentlemen are reliable and faithful and you may rest assured that any business entrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

It affords me pleasure to serve you in any way and proceed from the friendly relations which have heretofore existed between us.

Very Truly

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin March 17th 1860

Hon C. R. Jones

Comptroller

Sir

A reference to the act passed August 11th 1851 to encourage the improvement of the navigable waters in Texas provides that in the Governor and Treasurer alone is vested the power to cash drafts drawn by the State Engineer upon the Treasurer the intervention of the Comptroller in such cases is not contemplated.

This fund is declared by the "Act" to be set apart as a "special fund" to be drawn in a specified manner subject to certain checks existing in the Governor and Treasurer without throwing any responsibility on the Auditor or Comptroller.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

J. M. Houston

Executive Department

Austin March 20th 1860

Henry M. Quehask

Galveston Texas

Sir

Yours of 23rd inst has been received. Upon the receipt of a letter from the Comptroller requesting my approval of these drafts I wrote him on the subject as per letter enclosed.

The law requires the Governor to be satisfied that the corresponding amount subscribed by the citizens has been paid before he has approved the drafts.

I requested the Treasurer to furnish me this evidence but he was unable to do so. I then stated to him that the certification of the State Engineer to that effect or any other substantial evidence that the corresponding drafts had been paid, would be satisfactory.

The law is clear on this point and is equally clear in reference to the right of the State Engineer to draw directly on the Treasurer. I therefore did not regard the action of the Comptroller necessary. The intent of this law was to place the River Funds beyond the reach of the Comptroller.

It is now being paid out on warrants to meet general appropriations daily. I cannot sanction such illegal proceedings, but will approve the draft as soon as certification necessary is sent either to me or the Treasurer.

The Comptroller could have had no other motive than to prejudice you against the Executive in retaining the drafts without stating any reasons.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

J. M. Houston

Executive Department

Austin March 26th 1860

Capt. Jas. H. Canner

Sir

You have leave of absence from your command for
Twelve days from receipt of this

Very Respectfully

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin March 26th 1860

Wm. C. R. Johns

Comptroller

Sir

Your letter of the 19th inst. I have had before
me and so soon as leisure permits I reply to it.

The proposition for the Comptroller to go on once to Washington City
will receive the amount due to the State from the Federal Government does
not seem to me necessary for the reason that, all the matters preliminary
to drawing the money can be ascertained by correspondence after sending
on the vouchers and should any explanation be required our members in
Congress can give them. By pursuing this course it will save several hun-
dred dollars to the State.

As soon as the accounts are adjusted the amount
can be deposited in New York or New Orleans and if not drafts on the
Department will enable the State to use the amount at fear, without the
expense of a special agent.

You are not aware I presume but it is neverthe-
less true that it is mortifying to a delegation in Congress to send on
a special agent to transact any business in behalf of the State which
they believe it their duty to perform without conflicting with representative
functions.

Hence I do not believe it my duty to sanction the proposal
as it will be an unnecessary expense for sending on a special agent.

The expenditure of even a small sum in the present state of Treas-
ury is important and should if possible be avoided.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin March 26th 1866

Mr. Willie Esq

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 18th instant enclosing a receipt of fifty dollars against the Executive Department and the favor of Mr. Esq. is this morning to hand. The amount no doubt is correct. It should have been paid long ago. The full amount, out of which it should have been drawn is now entirely exhausted. I have already paid several accounts which were pending over my old term when I came into office but this being much larger, and on both, if the same amount was deposited for contingencies, I must suspend further paying it at present.

The extraordinary expenses incident to the present administration I greatly fear will exhaust the whole fund before the end of the year. Through upon application to the Legislature I have no doubt an appropriation will be made.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) James Buchanan

Executive Department
Austin March 27th 1866

To the Hon. W. S. Holshies

Commissioner of the Court of Claims

Sir

Whereas application has been made by the President of the Washington County Railway Company for an interest and equity in sections of land to which said Company is entitled by virtue of the completion of eleven miles of its road.

And whereas the State Engineer has reported under oath that the said eleven miles upon which this application is made, is entirely completed, and paid in according to law, and that the same has been constructed according to the provisions of the charter of said Company and also of the general laws of the State in force at this time, respecting railroad Companies.

You are therefore requested to cause the said land to be paid to the President or other lawful officers agent or attorney, the sum of One hundred and seventy six sections, land in cash or scrip of Six hundred and forty acres cash.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) James Buchanan

Executive Department

Austin March 27th 1860

To the Hon. W. S. Hotchkiss

Commissioner of the Land Claims

Sir

Whereas the application has been made by the President of the Houston & Texas Central Railway Company for eight hundred sections of land, to which said Company is entitled by virtue of the completion of the second and third sections of twenty five miles each of its road.

And whereas the State Engineer has reported under oath, that the said fifty miles upon which this application is made, is entirely completed and run in running order, and that the same has been constructed according to the provisions of the charter of said Company and also of the general laws of the State, in force at this time regulating Railroad Companies

You are therefore requested to issue to the said Company, its President or other lawful officers, agent or attorney, the said eight hundred sections of land in land scrip of six hundred and forty acres each.

Very Respectfully

(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin March 27th 1860

Mr Banta Esq

Barnett Co. House

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 27th inst. in relation to the same I have to say that Lieut Hais having fully complied with my orders of March 9th and filed his bond together with the certificate of the Chief Justice of the County, your company of minute men will now be regarded as in the service of the State. The Co. was only authorized to exist in the detachment of minute men and the measures prescribed by the orders have been fully carried out in the organization of Lieut Hais' Company by the Chief Justice your neglect of its requirements notwithstanding you may have found much of your detachment necessarily secured to his proceedings.

Very Respectfully
(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin March 28, 1860

Capt Peter G. Sharkey
Brownsville

Dear Sir

Your note of the 27th concerning muster roll of your company, together with the Com. Justice's certificate of organization and your bond, is this morning to hand. The Com. Justice will be forwarded to you by the S. E. Department. As to the arms were there any at the disposal of the Executive you should have known.

All the arms hitherto distributed to frontier volunteer companies have been recalled and apportioned to the several frontier Companies to defend against the Indians so I herewith return your bond.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Edwin P. Taylor

Executive Department

Austin March 28, 1860

Hon. C. R. Johns

Comptroller

Sir

Your note of to day has been forwarded me and I cannot believe that you comprehended my note of yesterday.

When you state that "I desire the money shall be deposited in New York as the necessities of the Treasury might require" you are mistaken. I said so soon as the accounts are adjusted the amount can be deposited in New York or in California. "If the Department will enable the State to use the amount at par without the expense of a special agent". If the original order on which only the money can be drawn are so adjusted as stated by you, your presence cannot validate them.

Your remarks about General Foster Boutton are entirely gratuitous and uncalled for. That gentleman is neither a special agent at the expense of the Government nor is he acting under any instructions beyond bearing dispatches to the U. S. Government confided to his care.

You have doubtless derived this information from the same source to which you go for a solution of all difficult constitutional questions and the relative duties of your Department.

In my note of yesterday, I stated, "it is not my duty to sanction a proposal for sending out a special agent."

This was my conviction yesterday and your note just now

ceived has satisfied me of the soundness of my conclusion.

I shall decline to send to your office, the certificate which you require for the purposes you have indicated. Your letter of the 26 inst I will reply to as soon as my leisure permits.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin March 24th 1866

John Hancock Esq,

Georgetown Texas

Sir

I have directed Mr. Linnis Esq. Dist. Atty of the second Judicial district to bring a suit against Marshall and Oldham and one against John Marshall late Public Printer for money which I conceive have been illegally charged by and paid to them. I wish to retain your services on behalf of the State to aid in preparing and prosecuting the causes until a final disposition.

I have no appropriation at my command to pay for the service but will recommend the Legislature to pay you a fair fee for your services.

I remain &c
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Eastern March 30 1862

Commissioner of the Creek & Cherokee

Commissioner of the Creek & Cherokee

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the application of the Florida Cattle Company, for three hundred and four sections of land to which said Company is entitled by act of the late Legislature, covering rights granted by various acts.

And whereas the State Engineer has reported under oath that the thirty eight miles upon which the said Company is entitled to said land is well as made, a survey completed and a surveying order and that the same has been constructed according to the provisions of the Charter of said Company, and also to the general laws of the State in force at this time, regulating Railroad Companies.

You are therefore requested to issue to said Company a Certificate, or other "conveyance" of the same, to the said three hundred and four sections of land in some form of certificate and forty acres each.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

John A. Smith

Executive Department

Eastern March 30 1862

Wm. Grant

Wm. Grant

Sir

I am informed by the Chief Justice of Pennell County that we refused to deliver up the arms and ammunition obtained from the State... And these arms were obtained under the statement that your Detachment had been organized under my order and was engaged in having taken place, your subsequent action does not remove the matter. You will therefore disband your Company and deliver the arms to the Chief Justice of Pennell County. If this order is not complied with, steps will be taken to enforce it.

The Executive has nothing to do with the actions of the citizens of Pennell County. His desire is to defend them on no act on their part inimical to him, as stated by you, will prevent him doing his duty.

As Detachment only being authorized and Lieut. Pettit having mustered separately into service, you will not be organized - recognized.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

John A. Smith

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Executive Department

Austin, March 30 1865

Hon. Wm. Davidson

Chief Justice Burnett County.

Sir

I enclose you an order to Mr Bonta which you will see delivered. I regret that you have been deceived, the more so because your County people are the sufferers. Unity of action is necessary and besides neither the people of Burnett or the State can at this time support two detachments in your County.

The arms were delivered to Bonta, in the belief that you had murdered him into service. Nothing but a desire to relieve the people of Burnett from Indian troubles would have induced me to have sent the arms &c without the proper certificates having been presented.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin March 31st 1865

to F. Gay Cag

Sir

The Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company having completed Twenty five miles of their road and make application for the land granted by the State on said Twenty five miles, you are hereby requested to proceed at once and make the necessary examination and report under oath upon the condition and affairs of said road and Company, in order that I may act in regard to said application, and also upon all other sections that they may have completed in addition to said Twenty five miles.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Austin March 31st 1865

John S. Bectwell

Buffalo

Sir

Your letter of 10th inst tendering a Company of men for the Rio Grande service, is this morning to hand. In reply I would state that the Government of the United States having taken the matter in hand, I have now no need of men for the service.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Department of the Interior
Washington D. C. March 19th. 1860

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that the commission on the part of the United States, under the act of June 5th 1858 for running and marking the boundary lines between the territories of the United States and the State of Texas, will in some operations this Spring and expects to leave Fort Arbuckle on or about the 15th of May next, and I would respectfully suggest that the commissioner on the part of Texas be directed to proceed to that place for cooperation at the time above specified.

H. Sam Houston
Gov Texas
Austin Texas

I am Sir Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servant
J. Thompson
Secretary

Executive Department
Austin April 2nd 1860

Wm A. Russell

Acting Com Boundary Survey

Sir

Enclosed you will find copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, fixing the 15th of May next as the time of starting for the Boundary Survey Commission. As the Commission on the part of Texas will have to be in readiness at as early a day, I wish you to report to me upon receipt of this, the number of animals, waggons and horses it will be necessary to provide for carrying on the survey, also the number of animals now under your charge and their condition. What would be the probable expense of getting the waggons &c ready to start and whether or not you should wish to visit this place before you set out with the trip you can have the preparations go on during your absence.

The commission will consist of a commissioner, surveyor and secretary if necessary. Great expedition will be necessary.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

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Executive Department

Austin, April 4th. 1860

Lieut John H. Cochran

Belknap

Sir

Your letter of March 27th, enclosing muster roll, Chief Justice certificate &c is this morning to hand. Considering the circumstances under which your detachment was organized, authority is hereby given you to make such changes in your men as you may think would be beneficial to the service, substituting whenever necessary,

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin, April 5th. 1860

Major Geo. W. Colley or Augustus Fore
Gentlemen

You will deliver into hands of Mr R. F. Luckett for the use of the Young County Rangers. Ten Revolving Pistols, of the number delivered to you by the Excellency. For Records March 26, 1860.

You will take Mr Luckett's receipt for the same

(Signed) Sam Houston.

Executive Department

Austin, April 6th. 1860

E. C. Collin Esq.

Dear Sir

Dear Sir.

A petition for the pardon of the convict woman Sarah Williams having been presented to me together with your letter to Col. Geo. W. Colley in relation to the same, I have to request that you forward to the Department a copy of the Judge's Charge, the finding of the jury, and a transcript of the evidence and proceedings in the case, as I am disposed to grant the pardon if there is any evidence to warrant the intervention of Executive clemency. Besides, the transcripts would be necessary to make out a pardon.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin, April 7th. 1860

Capt. Cook

Sir

You will please deliver to Lieut. Staunton, Ten of the Government six shotguns and six shot rifles now in your possession, and hold this as a voucher for the same

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

General - Dear Sir

November 1st 1830

Dear Sir

Dear Sir

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. in relation to the matter of the State of Texas.

Very Respectfully

Signed

General - Dear Sir

November 1st 1830

Dear Sir

Dear Sir

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. in relation to the matter of the State of Texas. I am sorry to hear that you are not well, and am glad to hear that you are now at home.

Very Respectfully

Signed

General - Dear Sir

November 1st 1830

Dear Sir

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. in relation to the matter of the State of Texas. I am sorry to hear that you are not well, and am glad to hear that you are now at home.

Bill being regarded as an interior ^{country} and having a command of the army, together with several other companies between it and the frontier I can hardly think it in danger. I wrote to Mr Davidson on the 23rd inst. informing him that it required the certificate of the local justice to establish the fact that the people of the country is in danger from the Indians.

The certificate has been forwarded to the Department.

The State must master rolls are on file, subject to the order of Mr. Davidson. I repeat that having no evidence that Bill Brown is in danger from the Indians. You will therefore inform Mr Davidson that his Commission will not be recognised as in the service of the State.

You will receive of Mr Davidson the Gov. Sir Johnston his commission and receipt him for the same.

Very Respectfully

(Signed) Sam Houston

Huntsville.

Thomas Caruthers

Dear Sir

In your letter of the 5th you intimate that you will be short of funds to meet the demand of sheriffs for conveying convicts and wish to know if any more can be drawn from the Treasury. Replying I would say, that no more money can be drawn from the Treasury for that purpose. Fifteen thousand dollars only was appropriated for conveying convicts for the years of 1865 & 66. Half of that amount has already been drawn, and you will see from article 12th, page 471, Oldham & White's Digest that no more can be drawn until after the first of September next the commencement of another fiscal year.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston.

Austin April 9th 1866

My Dear Sir

Your favor has just been received and I regret that I have not received the reports in the case of Mr. Rome, or any other reports.

I regret also that the Directors thought they could not examine into the conduct of former employees in the penitentiary. There was an examination during the time of Col. Gillespie, and I did not expect the Directors to go back beyond the term of Col. Murray. Without examining his conduct and reporting upon it there was nothing to do. When the Resolution was passed by the Legislature, I deemed it useless, as it was made the duty as will be seen, of the Directors, and as declared in the Chapter of the duties of Directors, in article 99, a provision is made on the point. But, if the Directors should think that under my former instructions they have not power to examine into Murray's conduct or of the former Directors, or any employee, send me back the former instructions sent you and I will send you instructions under the Resolution of the Legislature.

It is to know what the conduct of the former officers and employees has been that I wish the report. I have received no report of which you speak. Neither as respects the escape of Key Kendall nor the convict who escaped from Murray's farm.

Now whether or not it was a general practice to employ convicts on private accounts, nor have any of the facts in relation to the Rome case been reported.

I expected to be informed in all these matters as to the facts I might form my own opinion. I hope you will write to me directly.

I am gratified that things are going on as well at the Penitentiary and approve of all that you have done, or so far as has been reported to me. I can only take a moment to write.

Truly Truly

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Dr. G. Robinson Esq.

Executive Department

August 1st 1860

John A. Ramsey Esq. Lake Park Ga

Sir

There being no Company of militia in your County and several others from other Counties ranging north and West between your County and the frontier, and both being exposed as in other Counties, it can no longer be necessary for a detachment of minute men to be stationed in your County.

You will therefore understand that I am not at all acquainted with the receipt of the Receiving such Government arms as he may have in his possession and receiving to him in the same.

Very Respectfully

Signed

Sam Houston

Executive Department

August 1st 1860

East Texas

At Pella

Sir

I have your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply beg to say that I will send you a note in return mail or as soon as possible at what time you please. I am, Sir, Mr. Ramsey

Respectfully

Very Respectfully

Signed

Sam Houston

by W. L. Harrison

Private Secretary

Executive Department

August 1st 1860

At Hon. Chief Justice

Atascosa Texas

Sir

If a minute Detachment is really necessary in your County, you will send a certificate to that effect to this Department.

Unless your County is in danger and a detachment is necessary for its protection, we will not send it. It is for the purpose of the certificate and will not be sent unless necessary.

Very Respectfully

Signed

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin April 10th 1860

Lieut W. M. Watkins
Mountain Station

Your letter of April 6th is just to hand. In reply to your enquiries I will refer you to the copy of orders herewith enclosed from which you will see that you will have to provide for yourselves keeping just and correct account of all the days you are in service. Your detachment, as are all other detachments is not expected to be in service only when emergency requires it, of which necessity the Chief Justice of your County is to be the judge, & if any other value is not to be expected in this the Legislature cannot be expected to pay you. When an appropriation is made for the payment of minute men, every article purchased by the Legislature will be added to its marketable value, so you had best be particular in making your purchases and see that you are all correct.

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin March 19th 1860

Lieut. Watkins Dear Sir

In reply to your letter of the 17th I will say that you are informed Capt. Tomlinson is hereby authorized to recruit into his Company two trailers as I think that number quite sufficient.

Very Respectfully
Signed Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin April 10th 1860

Capt. W. M. Tomlinson
Dear Sir

Your letter of 4th is to hand. In reply I would say that to order was forwarded to the proper authorities and they are authorized to supply two trailers.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

August 11, 1860

Col. S. B. Crocker

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 5th inst is now before me. As the plan of operations against the Indians I shall have to refer you to Col. M. L. Johnson, to whose charge the expedition is being confided. I fear you are too late, however, as the last mail brought me by the ship of today and he informs me that the expedition is nearly all made up. You can however confer with him at Washington, if you have time enough. I have no doubt Col. Johnson will find it best to have the son of an old soldier to cooperate with him.

Very Respectfully

Saml Houston

(Signed)

Saml Houston

Executive Department

August 11, 1860

Capt John Williams

Sir

You are hereby authorized to raise a company of men in the militia in the vicinity of New Orleans, a good company of men.

1 Captain

1 Lieutenant

3 Sergeants

3 Corporals

The men to be armed and mounted. Orders in reference to mustering them into service will be sent forward, but should they be ready for service before the same arrive. You will notify me by mail.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed)

Saml Houston

Executive Department

August 11, 1860

Lieut W Walker

Sir

Your letter of the 10th morning to hand. As your sergeant wishes his discharge on account of family matters, you send discharge him and fix his place by some one else.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed)

Saml Houston

Executive Department

Jackson, April 14th 1860

Chief Justice Jack Co.

Sir

For my men to you, I will be glad to have a company of men for frontier service. I would be glad to see a number of privates. You will raise the company immediately to be composed of

1 Captain

1 Lieutenant

3 Sergeants

3 Corporals

40 men (Privates)

As soon as the company is raised, organized and ready for service, you will report to this department, when an officer will be sent forward with orders to a detachment to muster the men into service.

Very respectfully

(Signed)

John A. Armitage

Executive Department

Jackson, April 14th 1860

To Hon. Chief Justice Jack Co.

Sir

The muster rolls of the minute detachment of your County are returned. The value of the horses and arms must be stated. You will have them appraised by two competent persons. This must be done to save the men any loss for their horses if killed in battle. You will fill out the muster rolls, one to be kept the other sent to this Department.

I have ordered Mr. J. H. Armitage to put the detachment in command of the 1st Sergeant until the Executive receives assurances as will admit of this being recognized.

I am very much that your people will be soon relieved from danger.

The arms for Jack County will be delivered to the men who have none. It will relieve the Armitage from his long wait for recognition. The 1st Sergeant Mr. J. H. Armitage will be responsible for the arms until further orders.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

John A. Armitage

Executive Department

Austin April 16th 1860

Mr. Garrison

1st Sergeant

Fort To Detachment

Sir

You will take command of the Jack County Detachment of Rangers until you receive orders from me to the contrary.

You will faithfully and diligently do all that is necessary for the protection of the Citizens of Jack County from the Indians.

Should any men connected with your detachment desire serving under you. 1st Sergeant commanding You are authorized to fill up vacancies until the requisite number is in service.

You will report to the Executive the progress of your Detachment

(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin April 16th 1860

Maj. A. P. Blair

Fort Arbuckle

My Dear Sir

Your favor of 11th inst. has been received and we are in haste to answer it. It is a matter of course that the Indian guides in our party that I have chosen will communicate with you upon the subject.

All the excitement, on the part of Texas, against the Indians of your reservation, is entirely originated in any other manner than the prejudices of evil and designing persons, who wish to enable them the better to carry on their scheme of robbery and murder. I wish you my dear sir, to write me every week if you can and feel so inclined, and if it is not too much of a request to be made to you to suggest in my next letter.

I shall be most happy to hear from you at any time

Yours Truly

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin April 17th 1860

Hon A. J. Hamilton

Charlottesville, Va.

Don't let the Regiment Bill fall through until
Despatches mailed to-day for the Secretary of War arrive.

Call and see them when they arrive

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin April 17th 1860

John H. Clark Esq

U. S. Boundary Commissioner

Sir

A letter from Hon Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior dated Washington March 19th was received yesterday stating that the Boundary Commission would be ready to resume operations from Fort Arbuckle on the 15th of May next.

The letter of Mr Thompson having been delayed from some cause, a corresponding delay will ensue in the arrival of the State Commission at that point.

It will be ordered to proceed to that place as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. Its arrival may be expected on or about the 1st of June

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin, April 10th 1860

Capt. W. Herbert

Sir

You will please deliver to Mr. W. H. Russell, Seventy Pistols and equipments, in your possession, as Captain of the Texas Guards taking his receipt of the same.

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin, April 10th 1860

Capt. Jno. M. Smith

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find copy of a letter which has just been received at the Department. From its tenor you will see that this will be work a head for you. It would perhaps be better that you should not make a general scout on your way to Belknap. For what you are to do is to intercept these Indians. You will be most likely to intercept these Indians.

Enclosed you will also find a dispatch to Captain Dainymple which you will forward by express without delay. Capt. Burleson has just been ordered to join Captain Dainymple in Clay County. He has just returned from a visit to the Wichita Mountains without finding Indians.

As soon as Col. Johnson's command is ready to move orders will be forwarded to join Captain Dainymple with the expedition if he should have to join.

Truly Yours

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin, April 10th 1860

Capt. Dainymple

Sir

You will receive by express from Capt. Smith information of an intended foray upon our settlements. You will be on the alert and be ready to repel the enemy. Capt. Burleson is ordered to join you at your camp. When you will concert measures for future operations. Should your commands be deemed necessary to the success of Col. Johnson's expedition you will be subject to his order. Otherwise in connection with Captain Burleson, you will make such a campaign as may be necessary. You will have information at your camp at what point Capt. Burleson can meet you, or can send the same to Fort Belknap to meet Capt. Burleson on or about the 20th inst.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department.

Austin April 21st 1860

To Frank Gildart Esq.

Sir

You will proceed with the dispatches entrusted to your care, to the camp of Capt G. Purlson and should his command be in a situation to execute the order sent to him you will receive and receipt to Capt Purlson for such public property as he may not require on this campaign, and pass it over to the Chief Justice of some County or confidential person taking receipt for the same.

You will muster into service for twelve months, unless sooner discharged, under Captain John Williams, or some other person a detachment of forty men, one Captain one Lieutenant three Sergeants and three Corporals, and turn over to such persons, such public property and stores as may be held by Capt Conner who will receipt to you for the same.

You will then march the Command of Capt Conner to Burnett, and there muster him and his command out of service.

He will on leaving his camp retain only such rations, as may be necessary on his march to Burnett, allowing also two days rations for each man.

Whatever may be necessary for the Detachment which you may muster into service, you will transfer to its Commander taking his receipt.

If there is any public property not necessary for it, in the hands of Captain Conner's Command, consisting of animals or perishable property you will have it conveyed to this place, and reported to this Department.

The Executive will expect the greatest dispatch in the execution of the order.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin, April 21st 1860

Capt John H Conner

Commanding Texas Rangers.

Sir

You will upon receipt of orders from Frank Gildart Esq. mustering officer, bearing instructions, turn over to him all of the property horses, mules, wagons, rations, forage, ammunition and stores of any description, belonging to the State and connected with your command, who will receipt to you for the same.

You will then march the men under your command to the town of Burnett, to be mustered out of the service of the State.

You will be particular that no molestations of public or private property is permitted on the march to Burnett, and that the strictest subordination be maintained.

You will upon handing over the stores belonging to the State only distribute such rations as may be necessary to sustain the men on their march to Prescott and two days rations to carry them to their homes.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin April 21st 1860

Capt. Edward Burlison
Commanding Texas Rangers

Sir

News having reached me, by Express, of a threatened invasion by Confederate bands of Indians, you will immediately upon receipt of these orders push forward to Camp Wichita in Clay County and report to Capt. Dalrymple, who will report by express to Col. J. T. Johnson. Should your command or either of them be deemed necessary to the success of Col. Johnson's expedition, you will be subject to his orders. Supplies have been sent forward to meet you at Belknap or at Camp Wichita. You will receive information either at Belknap or Capt. Dalrymple's Camp where to join him.

You will hand over to Mr. Gildart such stores as may not be needed on your march. These orders are given recognizing your command to be in a fitting condition for active service. Should any of your men be without horses or in any way unfit for the expedition, you will discharge them.

Mr. Gildart, the bearer of this dispatch has full instructions which you will be particular to see observed. Enclosed you will find letters and circulars to which I call your particular attention.

This order will be communicated to Capt. Dalrymple, by you, and will supersede all former orders and control his, as well as your command.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin April 21st 1860

Hon. George McKnight
Sir

The Executive feels very much disappointed in not hearing from you in relation to the objects of your commission. We had expected to hear from you at every point along your route, but have been thus far disappointed.

You will immediately upon receiving this dispatch discontinue all further investigation of Government property as directed in your general instructions taking care giving receipts for the

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same and quickly murder the commander of Capt. Ford and Lt.
out of service

Very Respectfully
(signed) Sam. Houston

Executive Department

Austin April 21st 1860

Wm George McKnight
Sir

Should my former communication have failed to reach you you will unless other arrangement is made by the Co. & officer in command at Burnett is made for a certain so of the Texas troops to remain under his command, march the companies to Golind, forth with carrying out the orders you have heretofore received from this department, to murder them out of the service.

I expect prompt action on your part, and order and discipline and obedience on the part of the officers and men of the command.

Respectfully.
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin April 21st 1860

Capt. Edward Burleson

Commanding Texas Rangers

Sir.

News having reached me, by express, of a threatened invasion by confederate band of Indians. You will immediately upon receipt of these orders push forward to Camp Wichita in Clay County and report to Capt Dalrymple, who will report by express to Col M.D. Johnson.

Should your command or either of them be deemed necessary to the success of Col Johnson's expedition you will be subject to his orders. Supplies have been sent forward to meet you at Belknap or at Camp Wichita.

You will receive information either at Belknap or at Capt Dalrymple's camp when to join him. You will hand over to Mr Gildart such stores as may not be needed on your march. These orders are given supposing your command to be in a fitting condition for active service. Should any of your men be without horses or in any way unfit for the expedition you will discharge them.

Mr Gildart the bearer of this dispatch has full instructions which you will be particular to observe.

Enclosed you will find a letter and circular to which I call your particular attention. This order will be communicated to Capt Dalrymple, by you, and will supersede all former orders and control, his, as well as your command.

Very Respectfully
(signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin, April 23, 1860

Capt. S. Perkins

Sir

Above you will find a copy of orders which have been forwarded to you by Mr. Guidant, and will probably reach you before this arrives.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin, April 23, 1860

Lieut. White

Sir

You will upon the receipt of this order, move your command from its present station and post yourself in the upper portion of Burnett County, to guard the passes into that territory and intercept and prevent the Indians depredating on its inhabitants.

If any of your men are absent on a scout, you will take your available command and march to Burnett, leaving orders for the rest to follow. You will transport the supplies on hand to your new post in Burnett County.

Notice will be given to the minute detachments in Hamlin and Baylor of your departure. The Executive relies on your promptness and efficiency. The Indians must be driven out of Burnett.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin April 23rd, 1860

D. H. Claunes Esq.

My Dear Sir

Your kind favor of the 20th has this moment reached me. Your letter of the 10th of March also came to hand. On account of the multiplicity of my official business, it was some time before I could find time to respond to one so highly esteemed. It has afforded me pleasure to respond to one so highly esteemed.

Enclosed I return your exequatur as requested.

With the hope that the day may be far distant when it will be remembered my old and valued friends.

I am

Yours Truly

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin April 23rd 1860

Frank R. M. White
Sir,

When you have reached the post to which you have been ordered, you will so distribute your command as to give the most efficient protection to the inhabitants of that section. In projecting your plans for the protection of the County to which you are ordered, you will gain much information from Colonel Coffey which I desire that you will be guided.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin April 23rd 1860

Mr. J. M. Cox
Sir,

I have this day given to J. R. Luckett an order on Joseph C. Bailey and Augustus Fore for ten six shooters, a portion of the arms delivered to said Bailey and Fore by the Excellency Governor Rainsworth March 20th 1859 which arms are now in your possession. As the Bailey has once refused to get them up and should it now be necessary we will call out a force sufficient to enforce the order.

After the Luckett gets the pistols ordered to be delivered to him there will be left in the hands of Joseph Fore and Bailey twenty rifles and ten pistols, all of which you will take possession of whenever you are held the same subject to the order of the Executive.

These arms are property of the Government and no other party can claim an ownership in or to them.

Upon the delivery of all the arms the bond will be exonerated.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin April 23rd 1860

Messrs John M. Bailey & Augustus Fore
Gentlemen,

You will immediately upon receipt of the order deliver to J. R. Luckett for the use of the Orange County militia men, ten of the six shooters delivered to you by the Excellency Governor Rainsworth March 20th 1859 whose receipt ^{for the same} will be credited on your bond.

When the frontiers are bleeding as every pore from the barbarities of the savage Indians the Executive will not be embarrassed in rendering that protection which is so much needed.

To save, therefore, useless and unnecessary trouble the enforcement

of this order is confided to the Chief Justice of this County.

If men in defiance of the civil authority undertake to obstruct the policy of the Executive, in defending the helpless women and children of the frontier, he will find that he will exercise to the full extent of his power, whatever authority is vested in him by the Constitution to enforce obedience to the laws.

Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

August 4, 1862

Gen. John A. Cockran

Fort Worth

Enclosed are six boxes of arms for the militia, which are to be delivered to either of these gentlemen. Should the arms not be delivered with promptness, you will call on the Chief Justice of Conell, who has been directed to see that the arms are delivered.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

August 11, 1862

Gen. A. J. Smith

Fort Worth

Dear Sir

As the expenditures for frontier defense are small and rapidly being diminished, you will be careful to use every economy in your purchases and scale your supplies down as much as possible to actual necessities. In purchasing goods, articles and provisions in writing as articles purchased by Quartermasters without such written requisitions from you, will not be recognized or paid for.

Economy in every thing, as you are well aware, is absolutely indispensable. The Executive, however, has been particular in your discretion and judgment.

Your requisitions will be approved by you, otherwise they will not be paid for.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

To Hon W. S. Hollicks

Executive Department

Austin April 25th 1860

Commissioner of the Court of Claims

Sir

Whereas the application has been made by the President of the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company for four hundred sections of land to which said Company is entitled by virtue of completion of the first section of Twenty five miles of its road.

And, Whereas, the State Engineer has reported under oath, that the said twenty five miles upon which this application is made, is entirely completed and put in running order, and that the same has been constituted according to the provisions of the Charter of said Company and also of the general laws of the State in force at this time, regulating Railroad Companies.

You are therefore requested to issue to the said Company, its President or other lawful officers, agent or attorney, the said four hundred sections of land, in land scrip of six hundred and forty acres each

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin April 25th 1860

Col W. B. Coffee.

Dear Sir

Your letter of 23rd has just reached me. Replying I would say that as soon as Lieut White reaches his station, you will inform him that for the present emergency he has authority to muster four or five additional men to be discharged after the light of the moon.

I do hope that the Indians may be early dispersed of and that peace and security may be restored to the good citizens of Burnett

Truly Yours

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin April 28th 1860

Hon O. B. Ellis, Chief Marshal Comanche Co.

Sir

Your letter of 27th is just to hand. Replying, I would say that I cannot allow but one Detachment in each County. Lieut Stephens having been mustered in and ordered to Garland, I can see no necessity for another Detachment. Should not speak Stephens station himself in Garland and continue to range there, upon completion his command will be discharged and an other be substituted in its place

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

October 18, 1832

Fort Stephen

Sir

Rumor having reached me that your detachment had never been in Garland County. You will remember that a detachment was organized to range in that County, and you are hereby ordered to make your station in Garland and to range entirely in that County until further ordered.

I have instructed the Chief Justice of Comanche County to report any failure on your part to range where you have been ordered.

Should the order not be complied with the detachment will be discharged and another substituted in its place.

Very Respectfully

Signed

Samuel Houston

Executive Department

October 18, 1832

Major Wm M. Russell

Commissioner of Boundary Survey

Sir

Upon receipt of these orders, and in prosecution of your commission, you will proceed to join the Commissioners on the part of the United States, at or near Fort Arbuckle for the continuance and completion of the survey of the boundary line between the State of Texas and the United States.

With this you will receive copy of an extract from the Treaty of February 22nd 1819 confirmed April 5th 1832 between the United States and Mexico, wherein the boundary limits are clearly defined and laid down.

In prosecuting the survey upon a correct basis, there can arise but one point of dispute, that is which of the three forks are to be regarded as the main prong of Rio Roxo or Red River. The Treaty specifies that the boundary line shall be run according to the limits laid down in Melish's map improved to January 1st 1819.

It would appear from a reference to Marcy's survey, that the three prongs of Red river were traced to their sources the first, or North fork, the second or Middle fork, running and emptying into the North fork, and Prairie dog town river or the South fork of the main prong.

It would also seem from the particular notice given to the fork first explained, the North fork, that Mr. Marcy was clearly of the opinion that it was the true Rio Roxo or Red River proper, and as such marked his encampment, latitude $33^{\circ} 35' 3''$ and longitude $101^{\circ} 55'$ by burying under the roots of a large cottonwood tree, near the river and below all others on the spot, a bottle containing various measurements and by blazing the North and East sides of the tree, upon the North side of which is the following inscription upon it "Exploring expedition June 10, 1832."

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Upon neither of the other forks were such measures taken to mark them as of particular importance than branches of the main prong of the river.

Mr Marcy again says, writing under the date of May 26th. "We are now in the immediate vicinity of the Wichita mountains, a range of mountains lying east by north east from the mouth of Otter Creek, and that "Red river which passes directly through the ~~Western~~ ^{Western} extremity of the river is different in character at the mouth of Otter Creek, from what it is below the junction of the He-she-gui-he-ne." These significant facts as stated by Mr Marcy can lead to no other conclusion than that he regarded the North fork as the main prong or the Red river proper.

Melish's map of the state herein before mentioned lays down the North fork as the main prong, and the Treaty of Limits also refers to, declares, that the boundary line shall be determined as laid down in this map.

In the prosecution then of the survey you will be aided by Melish's map and insist upon the North fork as the main Rio Roxo or Red River, and as the true boundary line, as described in the Treaty of 1819.

Should the United States Commissioner insist upon making the He-she-gui-he-ne or Prairie dog river the boundary, you will notwithstanding cooperate with him in running the line. But you will do it under written protest.

You will in the main be guided by the facts therein before stated, remembering at all times, that energy, activity and harmony are strictly essential to the completion of the work in which you are engaged.

Your report is due Department, as soon as you have effected a junction with the United States Commissioner, and regularly, monthly, thereafter.

The traditional history of the Indian tribes along its banks, the evidence of former survey, and the prominent features laid down in Melish's map alike establish the facts that the North fork is the main prong of the Red river, consequently the joint commission has nothing further to do than to run the line according to the Treaty of 1819.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed)

Samuel Houston

Executive Department

Austin April 30th 1860

Genl C. Frandzen

Sir

Replying to your letter enclosing monthly returns, duplicate accounts against the State &c I have to remind you that all rangers called into the field are required to furnish their own equipments, camp equipage &c.

Let orders under which minute detachments were called out state specifically that Lieutenants commanding such detachments will make such arrangements as they can for supplying their men while on actual service upon the credit of the State and when an appropriation is made the same will be paid for as costs also the services of the men.

All supplies purchased are required by law to be valued at their actual marketable value, as well as to be actually necessary for the men. You will therefore be careful to see that your vouchers are correct. Also they will be paid when the appropriation is made.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin April 30th 1860

Step Howard & Ogden

Gent

Replying to your letter of the 18th making inquiries as to furnishing the minute detachments in the field, with supplies &c. I have to say that supplies so furnished will not be paid for until an appropriation therefor is made by the Legislature.

These detachments entered the service fully aware of the fact, as so stated in the enclosed order, under which they were ordered into service.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin April 30th 1860

E. J. Lester Esq

Dear Sir

Your letter of 9th has just been received in reply, I have to say the money paid out by you on account of wagonage of military stores will be refunded by the Government.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

One W. S. Richmond
 Austin July 1st, 1860.

Wm. C. Rogers
 Comptroller
 Sir

Your letter of March 23rd, on the subject of interest warrants, owing to the great press of business in this Department has remained unanswered until the present moment, being aware at the same time, that no great emergency existed for an immediate reply.

Nor was I discomfited or irritated by your gratuitous taunts, but rather undisturbed, after your masterly effort to disturb your self complacency, for I thought, to demonstrate that you are infallible, as I think, I now shall do would be to inflict a cruel and hitherto unusual punishment on your self esteem.

Your complaint of making charges against your official conduct, in my letter of March the 12th, and conclude with the request that any "serious charges against" your official conduct, shall be made "to the proper Tribunal." In this you seem to have forgotten the fact, that in lieu of charges, as you facetiously term them. I only recalled you to facts, matters of official record, in which, setting your favorite doctrine of strict construction, you chose to violate the law governing specific appropriations, in paying out a fund specifically appropriated and sacredly set aside, without authority, and in flagrant violation of the Constitution and the law creating the same.

It is only by construction you say that I "claim the existence of an appropriation in this case." For this your own fancies have led you astray. The appropriation exists by virtue of the Act, which makes it positive, and specific as the Bill providing for deficiency yet without any unappropriated funds in the Treasury, your specific construction decline did not prevent the payment of thousands of dollars to creditors whom you injured, and that without the knowledge of the Executive and before you had refunded a single dollar of the illegally exhausted Public Debt Fund or paid prior claims provided for in the deficiency Bill.

It is no part or parcel of the functions of the subordinate, to construe either the Constitution or the law that provision belongs to the heads of the Departments. They alone have the power to constitute and direct your duty is simply to perform. The Bill providing for interest warrants is a matter with which the "proper office", as you term it, has nothing to do. It is sufficient that you should know that the appropriation, authorizing their issuance, has been made, and that you are requested to issue the warrants. When this is done your functions have ceased. You are not called upon to provide a fund to meet either the principal or interest.

Your whole duty is perfected and completed upon the issuance of the warrants, and the interest being authoritative by virtue of and from the
 of the Treasurer.

You say the Comptroller "is not allowed to draw a warrant."

there be a specific appropriation. Now if there be no money, how can it be apportioned. or how can it be drawn? If the Comptroller's practice was not so inconsistent with his theory, I might here find grounds to commend his hypothesis. But when his latitudinarian doctrine of construction prompts him to dispose of a fund special and sacred, without authority, and upon his own responsibility and to gratify his own caprice in a manner in which the country needs every dollar to protect the defenceless people of the frontier, I can see no binding force of the wholesome restraint of law.

Had economy and prudence, in the administration of the government for the last two years, directed the proper application for the public funds, there had been no necessity for so many party constructions of law and so much violation of it, in wanton and extravagant expenditure for no valuable purposes. But now when a disregard for the public interests has drained the public treasury to depletion and funds set aside for a particular purpose in which the honor and integrity of the State are involved, are extorted from the treasury vaults to enrich individuals contrary to law, the Comptroller is troubled with serious doubts. Your doubts, however, are only convenient not general but particular, not periodical but occasional, afflicting you only at times, and never when patriotism is to be exercised.

Had these constitutional doubts attacked you at the time when you were paying the fraudulent claims of Maritime Insurance and others, under the deficiency appropriations, for which no funds had been provided, instead of refunding what little sum of the money in the Public Debt Fund, which you had paid out without authority, many millions of dollars had been preserved for the defence of the bleeding and suffering frontier. These are facts, official facts which you denominate "charges".

In another part of your letter you say "there is no arbitrary power" in this government. This is readily accorded, and let me assure you that I have no disposition to exercise any power that is not clearly given to me by the constitution and the laws.

Now in order that you may more perfectly comprehend the relations which the Comptroller bears to the Executive, I will refer you to article 166 under the head of Comptroller, Oldham & Whiter Digest, which says "It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of public accounts, to superintend the fiscal concerns of the State, and manage the same in the manner required by law. he shall also perform such official acts, as were required of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the Republic of Texas, when not otherwise provided for by law." Here it will be discovered at once that all his duties and obligations are not found under the head of Comptroller. else the rule, referred to, would not when specifying that a portion of his duties shall be managed in the same manner as required by law, have added "he shall also perform such official acts as were required of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the Republic of Texas, when not otherwise provided for by law."

The question naturally arises from the foregoing, what are the requirements of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the Republic of Texas, and what his relation to Governor, as the head of the State. To give solution to this, it is only necessary to refer to a joint resolution, approved the 13th. December 1836. passed by the Congress of the Republic, defining the duties of the heads of Departments of the government: in which it will be clearly seen what relations the Secretary of the Treasury, bore to the Executive, and the powers which are necessary to enable him to conduct officially and harmoniously the offices of the State, and direct the execution of the laws. The resolution says "that it shall be and is hereby made the duties of the heads of Departments, composing the President's cabinet to wit: the Secretaries of State of war, of the navy, of the treasury and of the attorney general of the republic, to reside permanently at the seat of government of the same, unless absent on leave of the president and in conformity with the constitution and the laws, to conform to and execute the instructions of the president, whether general or particular and to give respectively and collectively such needful aid and counsel whenever required so to do by the chief magistrate of the republic, as may be requisite to a firm, wholesome and harmonious administration of the government."

I am not aware that any provision of the State Constitution, or any law, has changed the spirit, or letter of the relations which the officers of the Executive Department bore to its head, under the Republic, and the quotation referred to under the head of Comptroller, shows clearly what the powers of the Executive, are, and that it is the duty of the subordinates to obey his instructions "whether general or particular."

That the Comptroller is an officer of the Executive Department, I presume no one will deny, and if an officer he is necessarily subordinate to the head, and subject therefore to his directory and revisionary control. The difference of their positions is very manifest. One is required to obey the laws, whilst it is the duty of the other to see that the laws are executed, and when the mode of executing the laws is not pointed out, the power to do it is incidental to the duty, and that duty my oath requires me to perform. For the promotion of the public good, I shall greatly prefer that it were done harmoniously, but I am determined, that so far as I regard my duties, I shall exercise them in discharging the trust which has been confided to me, in upholding the government, executing the laws, and maintaining the interest of the State. I wish to exercise no power which is incompatible with the spirit of the Constitution and that is not calculated to subserve the interest of the community who have confided the administration of the government into my hands.

I will send you in a day or so, a form of the interest warrants required by law to be issued, and I shall expect my instructions to be followed.

It is my duty to inform you that it was
decided at the meeting of the Board of Directors
that the same should be referred to the
Executive Department for their consideration
and that they will be given the same
as soon as they are received. I am, Sir,
Very Respectfully,
Signed, John Johnston

Executive Department
August 2nd 1880

John Johnston
Comptroller
Sir

You will send forth this document at the
earliest possible moment with authenticated copies of the accounts, with
warrants of the Board and other documents as they may be required
in the time of answering the present pending contract.
Very Respectfully,
Signed, John Johnston

Executive Department
August 2nd 1880

Capt Thomas L. Chapman
Sir

In accordance with your commission as Secretary
of the Boundary Commission, you will with all dispatch join
Mr. H. Russell and Mr. Remond in order to be in cooperation with
such officers as may be appointed by the United States Government
in running and marking the boundary line between the State of
Texas and the Territory of the United States in accordance with the
act approved February 10, 1880.
You will also in addition to the duties of Secretary
take charge of the Quarter Master Department of the Commission.
For further instructions you are referred to those given to Mr. H. Russell
dated April 18th 1880.

Very Respectfully,
Signed, John Johnston

Executive Department

Austin May 24th. 1860

To the Hon Jacob Thompson

Secretary of the Interior
Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of 31st March. Other subjects not entirely disconnected with the substance of your letter have demanded my incessant attention. I allude to the defence and preservation of the lives of our citizens, as well as to secure their property.

I regret that a misapprehension of my former letter, on your part, was induced by using the expression "Wichita river" in copying my letter, instead of North of Red river - opposite the mouth of Big Wichita.

This arose from the fact, that the Wichita is confounded with the Wicheitas of Texas which empty into Red river west of the 98th degree of longitude. It was at or near this point on the north side of Red river and out of the limits of Texas, where I proposed the treaty should be held, or on Cache Creek, about fifteen miles in the Indian territory. It was not my intention to bring the Texans and Indians in contact, but to prevent such a catastrophe.

You have not a more just, and at the same time a more indignant detestation of the course pursued towards the Reserved Indians than myself, nor for the lawless and base assassination of Major Slaughter.

The recollection of these things are too painful to dwell upon, and had a competent Executive ruled Texas, they would not have occurred, in my opinion.

I now propose to give you the facts in the case, the plans, and reason why the treaty in question should be held, and it will only remain for the Federal Government to carry it out, but until it is done, there will be no peace, or security on our borders.

You may occasionally surprise the Indians, by finding their lodges in the prairies, and may for the time get advantage of them, but this will not secure peace, for the nature of the Indians, is to retaliate for the loss of slain kindred. This is not the plan then, to give security to our people, because the Indians come in small parties penetrate our settlements, murder the inhabitants, and escape with their booty, before a force can be collected to give pursuit. And numerous men are afraid to leave their families, while the Indians remain in the country, not knowing but their families may be the next victims of their barbarity.

The troops of the regular army stationed in Texas are generally infantry, and against Indians they are utterly useless, as the Indians will not go near them, nor can they pursue the Indians, who always return from their forays on fine horses which they have stolen from the citizens. If we cannot be defended by the means used, how can we obtain security.

Simply by making treaties with these Indians who depredate upon us, and convince them, that it is to their interest to maintain the peace when made.

To show the feasibility of this plan, and to demonstrate its success, you will, I hope permit me, without incurring the imputation of egotism, to refer to a time, when it was fairly tested and accomplished the happiest results.

When the new Executive of the Republic of Texas came into office in 1840. he found an Indian war raging on the frontier along the Rio Grande and from that river to Red river. Such had been the exasperation of feeling, arising from the murder of some of their Chiefs at San Antonio in 1835, that they were unwilling to receive any proposals of peace, giving as a reason, the murder of their Chiefs when they had come to make peace, and they could not trust the whites; nor were they brought to a knowledge that the man who had made peace with them in 1838. was again President. This was made known to them through the Delaware and Chauncey trappers employed by the President to exert their influence with the several tribes on our frontier, as well as the various bands of the Comanche Nation.

Not until 1843 was I enabled to induce them to meet the Executive about the settlements on the Brazos. nor would they then agree to meet the Executive only in a large prairie and without a guard or troops. On meeting them he induced them to enter into the woodlands and encamp where he counselled and treated with twenty Chiefs of the various tribes that treaty was maintained by the Indians from 1843 to 1848 or if depredations were committed it was only by a few outlaws or by bands not embraced in the treaty.

The agent appointed by the President was Major Lightfoot, who resided among the Comanches and travelled with them in their excursions and hunts. So peace was maintained throughout the administration of Mr. Polk. Unfortunately the succeeding administration removed him and appointed a gentleman whose health was not such as to enable him to visit the Indians. Such was the regard of the Indians for the treaty made on the Brazos in 1840 that when the annexation of Texas to the United States took place and an Agent was sent by way of Red river to meet the Indians at Fort Union Hill, where they were to assemble, the Indians would have no dealings with him, saying that they had promised this within the terms of the Brazos treaty that they would hold no council with any one unless sent by him, and they had promised to kill their own bad men, and their bad people, or if they did the bad ones come into their nation they would take them to his agent. That the commissioners were not of a great father that they had no great father, and that the chief told them at the Brazos, when he sent a hawk to them, he would send a ring which they would wear if it was a hawk & these were the words. The Commissioners were good men, and made the treaty very good.

they would hold no council with them. These matters were until one of the Commissioners visited and obtained the ring after several hundred miles returned in it and a cash, and entered into a treaty with the Tribes.

The promises made to the Indians were never performed and the fraud practiced upon them was most infamous and has cost hundreds of lives and tens of thousands of dollars in property. The manner in which the treaty was made was in this way. The signatures of the Chiefs were taken on a blank sheet of paper and thus ended the execution of the treaty.

The Indians were promised in the agreement as interpreted to them, that they would annually receive (\$25,000) dollars to be distributed among the different Tribes. Colonel Pierce Butler was one of the Commissioners but was in such feeble health that he was unable to any part in the business, and had to leave it to the other Commissioners, whom I will not name. I understood that the commission cost the enormous sum of sixty thousand dollars when ten thousand or twenty at most was sufficient to have expended. Thus to give it a pleasant phrase for the Government a treaty was written out on that occasion by these Commissioners and the terms appended it stipulating that the Indians were to receive only the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in full of all annuities. Thus the Indians were deceived, for even that sum was never paid them, and when they came to receive the annuity as they thought it had been, utterly neglected by the Government and the Indians coming to Messrs. Torrey's trading house on the Brazos, and not finding the annuity promised they told them as they were white men they must pay what white men promised. They would take their goods, in so many days, if the annuity did not arrive. The express was sent to me at Galveston by Messrs. Torrey from which I again sent the ring with a cash to the Indians and authorized Messrs. Torrey, to advance \$15,000 worth of goods to the Indians and I would be responsible to them for the amount.

It was done, subsequently the Indians were sent to Washington, and I understood the goods charged for were 25 per cent cheaper than any ever furnished to the Indians of the frontier.

Congress on the last day of the Session appropriated the money and to this day, there is due those Indians \$4,000.

The day after the treaty referred to, made by the Commissioners of the Dr. & was ratified by the Senate. I received a letter from Col. E. J. Smith, an man of truth and high standing, giving me the facts before detailed as to the manner of obtaining the signatures of the Chiefs, as well as the deception practiced in relation to the annuities promised.

To this treaty and the deception practiced upon the Indians may we attribute many if not all our subsequent troubles and sufferings.

The treaty concluded on the Brazos was with Buffalo Hunt of whom you spoke in your letter, and who has since been at this in the reserve, but as Major Knight's informant was

attentive to business, I surely never heard of such a provision or I should have resented it as a nullity. Is not the power given to the President to make treaties as well as appoint ministers for that purpose by the Constitution? If so where is the power given in the Constitution for Congress, by law, to restrict or limit his action. It would be as much in the power of Congress to say to the President, you shall appoint no man to any Federal appointment unless he is an officer or employee of some Department, or unless he is a resident of the District of Columbia, as to say to the President you shall make your appointments out of a certain class or description of persons. If the services of Indians agents, and the officers of the Department should be necessary, either treaties must be postponed or the duties of the officers neglected. It looks besides like monopoly and legislating for classes.

If the views given by me in my former, as well as this communication, are wisely managed, we will be secured from depredations, and if it is not done we never will have peace, nor security, and it would save millions to the U. S. Treasury if the Indians can have intercourse with our trading houses and exchange the proceeds of their hunts for such things as they must have. They will readily discover their advantages and regarding us as friends, they will make peace valuable by restraining, or driving the outlaws of their tribes who dare to violate the commands of their Chiefs.

I have the honor to be

Yr Mo. Obedt Servant

(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Washington, D. C. 20505

Wash. Thomas G. Chapman
Sir.

In taking charge of the Quartermaster Department of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, your duty will be to exercise a directing and advisory control over the property of the State, and the supplies purchased for the use of the Commission in order that frugality and economy may be secured and that nothing be allowed to waste.

You are not required to scale the supplies in contributing them out in the army regulation but only to exercise prudence in order that the survey may be conducted with economy and expedition.

The men will be supplied as other laborers.

Very Respectfully

(Signed) Sam Houston

General S. M. ...
Austin May 5th 1860

Capt. J. B. Hall
Mustering Officer

Sir

By order of the Executive Council, you are directed to remove the detachments to the Camps or Stations of Lieutenants Walker and Nelson and musters them respectively commencing out of service there being no detachments in each of the Counties the Executive can see no imperative necessity for continuing them in the service.

You will take charge of such rations and other property belonging to the State and connected with these two Commands and after furnishing to each man sufficient rations to carry them home, you will sell the remainder at public auction.

You will be careful to take charge of all the arms and accoutrements of the men belonging to the State, and separate them with the nearest Chief Justice subject to the order of the Executive when taking his receipt for the same.

You will take correct muster rolls of the state, number and condition of the Commands at the time of mustering them out of service. You will also keep a correct record of the receipt of arms and accoutrements of property, arms or showing how you have disposed of the same, duplicates of which you will forward by mail to this Department.

You will hence proceed to each County commencing your tour of inspection with that County and continue to inspect, canvass and report upon the state and condition of the several detachments in each of the Counties named. In the course of your inspection and reporting upon the same, you are requested to ascertain if possible all matters connected with, and appertaining to the several detachments. Whether they have exhibited activity and energy in the service, or remained idlers in camp; how they have conducted themselves as rangers, whether discipline and subordination have been maintained, and whether or not they have in any instance depredated upon the inhabitants taking or destroying provisions, cattle, horses and other articles for the use of the service, without authority and without properly providing for the same. All of this and any other information you may get possession of you will enter at large upon your journal, and forward abstracts or duplicates to this Department.

Should you find it necessary to take an escort with you, you will detail the same from some of the detachments. Should you deem it necessary to continue any detachment for a short time in the field, you will muster such detachments, and detachments out of service, by instructing the Lieutenant in charge to report to you. Should you deem it necessary to require, or the Chief Justice of the County deem it necessary to call a detachment into the field again.

Should you find any property belonging to the State

men useless and inefficient, you will order the Lieutenant to discharge them and if it should be actually necessary to the protection of the inhabitants, to fill such vacancy by substitution.

You will call upon the Chief Justice of Coryell, and inquire if he has taken possession of the State arms in the hands of Messrs Ford & Costley. You will also inquire about government arms all along your route and enter and report the same.

You will use every possible dispatch in the duty confided to your care, and report, in 10 days, to the Executive at this place making communications to his excellency as often as possible during which you will be at different points en route.

Should you find it necessary to muster out any of the militia detachments, you will require the Lieutenant to state upon oath the exact number of days of service of each man in the pursuit of Indians and in the service of the State, separate and apart from the days employed in hunting stock or occupied in other engagements.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

- Thos. M.
- Bosque
- John M.
- Benjamin
- Orlando
- Oratio
- Thomas
- William
- Rab. Linto
- Jack
- Young
- Dorsey

Executive Department
Austin May 9th 1840

Frank Johnson Esq.
Sir

Your letter of May 10th is this morning to hand. With respect to the order you now have, I see no reason for changing them. Following them to the letter, you will master the Command of Buff. Co. as out of the service.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 21st 1860

Captain Geo. H. Brown

Comd Texas Troops

Sir:

Your letter of the 13th inst in reference to the order of Col Johnson has just reached me by Express. Upon already having discharged a portion of your command, I have not thought proper to change my orders to Mr. Bidart who have ordered him to execute his former order.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 15th 1860

Lieut F B. Gentry

Com Hamilton County, 20 Detachment

Sir

Your letter of June 23rd respecting your official authority is just to hand. Replying, I would state that you will drop from your roll all such men as you describe, as though they had never been in the service. Such men should never have been mustered into your detachment and you will dismiss them without honorable discharge by erasing their names from the roll. Any man refusing to submit discipline or to obey orders, you will not hesitate to dismiss.

Those who have deserted or who have absented themselves without leave, will be regarded as deserters, and will have forfeited all claims for compensation. No claims of those who have deserted or refused to obey the orders of their officers will be recognized by the State.

As soon as the necessity for continuing the mounted Detachments on the field, disappears you will muster the men out of service, otherwise they cannot expect and will not receive any pay from the Legislature.

I have to day dispatched Capt J. H. Hall upon an inspection tour, with orders to disband such detachments as are no longer needed, and also to dispose of such men as are useless and worthless. He will fill their places by substitution should there be an actual necessity. Capt Hall will be with you soon.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 1st 1860

Lieut N. H. Ragdale.

Dear Sir

Your letter of April 28th reporting organization of this Detachment of minute men is this moment to hand. Replying, I would say, that you will be required to state upon oath the exact number of days of service of each man in actual pursuit of Indians or in protecting the inhabitants. When there is an actual necessity, the Company is ordered to be in the field, and not under any other circumstances.

The Legislature cannot be expected and certainly will not pay for any service unless actually necessary and sworn to.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 7th 1860

Hon C. R. Johnson

Comptroller

Will you please inform this Department the amount of University Fund on hand in subject to Frontier defence. Also the amount of River Fund yet undrawn and the amt due on account of Public Debt

Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 7th 1860

Col M. L. Johnson

Commanding Texas Rangers

Sir

Your order to Captain Conner has only just reached me. Previous to its receipt I had ordered Captain Conner's command to be mustered out of the service; the Captain had also discharged a good portion of his command. You will not therefore rely upon any additional aid or strength from his command.

In prosecuting your expedition you had better keep an eye to Chateau's trading house, about one hundred and twenty miles north-west of the mouth of Big Wichita. Should you find out upon incontestable evidence that parties have been and are encouraging and instigating the Indians to commit murder and depredation upon our inhabitants for the purpose of acquiring gains by receiving their stolen property and horses, I leave it entirely discretionary with you, to dispose of them as your judgement may dictate, wherever they may be found and upon whatever soil.

These suggestions are merely thrown out to call your

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attention to that point. In your action you will be guided by
your discretion and judgment as to the most practicable point
where you will meet the Indians and where there.

I regret that your supplies have been delayed, and that
an express escort was not sent down from Oaco to meet them,
such would have greatly facilitated their travel.

Enclosed please find copy of a letter just received from Ma-
jor Blair, in which you will find our opinions as to the recent In-
dians are wholly sustained. They deserve our gratitude and friend-
ship more than our resentment. Suffering under a sense of wrong
as they necessarily were, by destroying their enemies is without paral-
lel in history. It teaches a beautiful lesson of humanity to the Christ-
ian believer.

I have the honor to be
Your Obedt Servant
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin May 9th 1860.

Edward Barry Esq.
Dear Sir

There is a gentleman of the name of W. C. Whitie, residing
somewhere in your country, probably near Lockhart, whose affidavit upon the
following matter I am desirous to obtain. Information has reached this Department
that Captain John S. Ford purchased a fine saddle horse of Mr. Whitie and made
a requisition upon the Treasury for two mules instead thereof. Now since we will have
to be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretences and as I am assured
that Mr. Whitie is not obnoxious to the charge, I wish by the affidavit to
fix the guilt upon the right party.

I wish to know of him, upon oath, if Capt. Ford did purchase
such a horse of him, and if he did give him a requisition stating
that it was for two mules, in payment thereof and whether or not
he Mr. Whitie knew that the requisition specified in it - for
two mules, instead of a horse, when he received it.

You will please attend to this as soon as possible.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

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Executive Department
Austin May 14th 1868

Lieut John H. Cochran
Belknap

Sir

Replying to your letter of the 6th I would say that it is not my intention at present to order out more men. Should it become necessary hereafter you will then be remembered.

With a view to the condition of the Treasury and the fact that the Indians leaving the settlements, the Executive hopes to be able, soon to call in the troops now in the service, used thus to relieve the State of so enormous a burden.

You will be particular to keep a correct account of every day's service performed by the men under your command in actual pursuit of the Indians and in protection of the frontiers of your County, as you will have to certify on oath that each day's service was absolutely necessary.

It was not intended by the order under which you organized that the men should be constantly in the field, but that they should be ready when necessity required it.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 14 1868

Hon. Chief Justice
S. C.
Sir

Your letter of May 8th has just reached me. Replying, I would say that my order of the 5th of March were intended to apply not to Counties in immediate danger from the Indians.

The fact of which has to be established by the certificate of the Chief Justice to the Governor. It was not intended by the order that militia detachments, organized under his own restrictions, should be kept constantly in the field, but simply that they should be ready for action when the necessity required it.

You will be required to certify on oath that service given, existed for every day's service performed by the detachments, without which the signature cannot be attached to nor will they pay for supplies or services.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

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Executive Department
Austin May 17th 1860

Frank Gilchrist Esq
Sir

Immediately upon receipt of these orders you will proceed upon your duty to San Saba County and there muster the company of Capt John Williams into the service of the State. Provided the said Company of Rangers shall be deemed to be necessary for the protection of the frontier by the Chief Justice of the County, and further provided that the Company consists of forty eight regularly enlisted men, officers and privates well armed, equipped and mounted upon good servicable horses for twelve months unless sooner discharged.

You will upon mustering Captain Williams' Company into the service of the State deliver to him such of the State property as was conveyed with the late Command of Captain John A. H. H. and now in the hands of Lieutenants Wood and Hair, as may be deemed necessary for the use of his command, and take his receipt for the same. Of the Organ mules in the hands of W. O. Hair, you will deliver five of them to Captain Williams with their accompanying saddles, blankets and ropes, the remaining four mules you will have to eight to Austin for the further orders. The remaining property of every description now in the hands of Lieutenants Wood and Hair, you will turn over in to the hands of O. A. J. Haynes Esq, who will hold it subject to the order of the Executive. You will take his receipt for the same.

You will then proceed to Mason, commencing your tour of inspection with that County and continue to inspect, examine and report upon the state and condition of the minute detachments in each of the Counties named in the annexed list. In making this inspection and reporting upon the same, you are required to ascertain if possible, all matters connected with and appertaining to the several detachments. Whether they have exercised activity and energy in the service or remained idlers in camp. How they have conducted themselves as rangers, whether discipline and subordination have been maintained, and whether or not they have, in any instance, depredated upon the inhabitants, taking and destroying provisions, cattle, horses and other articles for the use of the service without authority and without properly accounting for the same.

All of this and any other information you may get for or from you will enter at large upon your Journal and forward abstracts or duplicates to this Department.

Should you deem it necessary to continue any detachment for a longer time in the field, you will muster such detachments or detachments out of service, first instructing the Lieutenant thereof to hold himself in readiness should occasion require and the Chief Justice of the County deem it necessary to call the detachment into the field again.

Should you find any of the men belonging to the detachments useless and inefficient you will order the Lieutenant & Chief

Handwritten text, mostly illegible due to extreme contrast and noise. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs, with some lines being more distinct than others. There are some faint markings and symbols scattered throughout the page, possibly representing a list or a set of notes. The overall appearance is that of a heavily degraded or noisy scan of a handwritten document.

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when the Legislature makes an appropriation to pay for the service and supplies of minute detachments you will exercise your prudence and economy. Otherwise the Legislature will not be expected to pay for either rations or services.

For orders in detail I refer you to the enclosed printed copy of Feb'y 18th and March 9th.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 17th 1860.

Hon Chief Justice of Jack County
Sir

Sergeant Geo. Vandenberg having declined to command of the Detachment of minute men raised for the protection of your County, and the same being in the field under the command of Mr. Hammer in despite of my orders, you will take possession of the Government arms, and hold them subject to the orders of the Executive.

The detachment under the command of Mr. Hammer, having never been mustered into the service of the State by order of Executive, you will muster it out of service at once, as the Legislature will not be expected to pay them.

When you have executed this order you will report the same to this Department

Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 18th 1860

Lieut. W. O. Hair

Commanding British Brigade, etc.

Sir,

From your master's note which has just reached me, I observe you have enrolled twenty men, and I learn that several of your company are mere boys. My order is transmitted to you, and I expect you to enroll fifteen more, not boys. You were also authorized, should an emergency of urgent necessity arise, to call out an additional force of ten more who were to be discharged as soon as the emergency ceased to arise. More than fifteen men will not be paid by the Legislature.

As to the boys, those under eighteen years of age will not be recognized as having been in the service of the State at all, and will not receive pay from the Legislature.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 18, 1860

Lieut. J. H. Word

Commanding San Saba Minute Men.

Sir

I am informed that several of your Company are mere boys. The orders under which you were called out and organized, gave you authority to raise one Lieutenant, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals and ten ~~more~~ not boys. More than fifteen men (officers and privates) will not be entitled to, nor will they receive pay from the Legislature for any boys under the age of eighteen be entitled to, or receive any pay.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 21, 1860

Col. M. L. Johnson

Commanding Texas Rangers.

Sir

A letter from the Chiefs of the Wichita Reserve, through Major Blain, tendering their services, to lead you to, and scout out the tribes which have been depredating upon Texas, has just reached me and I hasten to inform you of the facts.

They are willing to furnish you with from ten to one hundred of their best warriors, to be paid and rationed as U. S. Cavalry, they to find their own "arms and horses" provided the State will furnish a sufficient force "to insure victory," when our enemies are pointed out.

I am well aware of your entire ability to control and direct to a satisfactory end the expedition of which you have the command; but I will suggest that you take from twenty five to fifty warriors which will include the guides.

Should you deem it necessary you will avail yourself of their offer from the Chiefs, and you will select such number as you may deem sufficient to secure a triumphant termination of the campaign. Wishing you great success.

I am,
(Signed) Very Respectfully &c.
Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 21, 1860

Lt. Hon. John B. Floyd Secretary of War

Sir—In order to facilitate the operation of the joint Commission for the Boundary Survey, I have to request that you will forward orders to Forts, to buckle and Conine, to enable the Commissioners on the part of Texas to purchase such articles, at those places, as may be needed for the use of the survey. Such orders were issued last year and greatly facilitated operations.

I have the honor to be, Your Most Obedt. Servant

(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 24th. 72.

Hon. J. C. Burdick

Chief Justice of Texas Co

Sir:

Your letter of 17th inst. respecting the apprehension of some of the Indians forays and depredations, has been received and is under consideration.

Referring to your statement that the Com. of the State has no authority, excepting to give in the field except in case where the Indians are committing depredations and committing depredations to a certain extent, but the aid of the Chief Justice will be necessary.

If the Detachment of the State Troop has been in the field in service you will notify it on your return, and if it is necessary, you will notify him that should be necessary, upon your order he will be called into service again.

For every day of service in pursuit of Indians retreating to the frontier you will require him to certify upon oath and the Legislature will not be expected to pay them, and you will not be called into service again unless actual and urgent necessity exists.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 24th. 72.

Capt. J. L. Lumberson

Commanding Texas Rangers

Sir:

These orders will be handed to you by J. C. Childers Esq. military officer, bearing instructions from the Governor who will remove your command out of the service of the State on the 18th of June, by which time the light of the moon will be over.

You will also receive from the State of the several furnish your men with sufficient rations to last them home. And all your private property, animals, arms, rations, forage and stores of every description you will turn over to J. C. Childers who will receive to you for the same.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 21st 1860

Solomon C. Childers

Sir

You will, upon receipt of these orders, repair to the head quarters of Capt. Simlinson's Command and muster him and his men out of the service of the State upon the 15th of June or as soon thereafter as possible.

Upon mustering the company out of service you will take charge of all Government property in its possession of the Company and should any of it be in a condition to waste by transportation and you should deem it advisable to sell upon the spot or in the neighborhood you will dispose of it to the best advantage, otherwise have it conveyed to San Antonio and hold the same subject to my orders.

Upon delivery of the property into your hands you will receipt to Captain Simlinson and report immediately to this Department. Enclosed you will find orders to the Captain.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 22, 1860

Mr John Scantland

Sir

I have never been apprised of any necessity for a minute Detachment in your county, hence I have never forwarded you any orders to that effect.

Capt. Dalrymple has for months been stationed in Clay and Montague Counties with his entire command, with such a reliable force in the field the Executive cannot suppose there existed a necessity for further protection.

The printed order of March the 9th, was not intended to apply to Counties which were already protected, but those unprotected and in immediate danger from the Indians, which fact was to be certified to by the Chief Justice of the County.

There having been no necessity for such a Detachment the Executive cannot regard your detachment as having ever been in the service.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 22. 1860

Hon C R Johns

Comptroller

Sir

In a letter to you of May 18th 1860 your attention was called to the act of Feb'y 30. 1860. making an appropriation for frontier defence.

The Executive would again solicit an answer to the query there presented. He desires to know whether the \$300,000 there appropriated can be "drawn from the Treasury" without leaving a deficit in the amount required of the current revenue from time to time to pay the ordinary current expenses of the Government.

If the amount can be drawn without leaving a deficit the Rangers should be paid in cash. If it cannot be done, certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding \$300,000 may be issued, upon which it is the opinion of the Executive 10 per cent interest should be paid.

It was stated to you that contracts for supplies to an amount equal to the balance of University funds remaining in the Treasury had been made.

No proposition in reference to the certificates of Indebtedness authorized to be issued under the act making appropriations for the protection of the Frontier has ever reached the Executive, other than the refusal on the part of the Comptroller to allow interest on the same.

The Executive does not contest that there is no law authorizing interest upon the \$300,000 of debt, but he is willing to take the responsibility of assuring the public that the Legislature will pay interest upon it. Unless this is done the certificates of debt will at once depreciate to 80 cents on the dollar, for you will not afford to take them at par and wait two years for the money. To compel the Rangers to submit to this loss, would be unjust.

Should the requirements of law prevent the payment of those military claims in money, you will prepare for the issuance of certificates of debt to the amount of \$300,000, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent interest per annum as stated in your letter.

Enclosed I send you a form of the scrip I wish issued.

Very Respectfully,
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin May 28 1860

Frank Childers Esq
Sir

Your letter of 21st inst. has just reached me. A letter from Frank O'Hara of 23rd also reached me enclosing duplicate of Mr. Care's instructions, from which it appears that so far as the number of his men is concerned, it is all right. He also assures me that but one of his men is under eighteen years of age, and that he will be eighteen in August. You will therefore proceed to muster his detachment out of the service.

As to Frank White's detachment, your orders have no relation to it. They are rationed until the 15th of June, when they will be mustered out of service by my further orders.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin May 28th 1860

Leah Gaustinson
Gatesville
Sir

Your letter of 21st enclosing Captain Hall's order to you, is just to hand. Replying to it we will think my order have gone forth by Captain Hall and I am giving his order to you that he faithfully understand them.

There are no Indians in the County now, and the Executive can see no necessity for keeping men in the field, to still further burthen the State with debt. Therefore he does not feel warranted in changing his instructions to Capt Hall. The Executive under Col Johnson has orders to hunt pursue and destroy the Indians in their villages, consequently the few remaining Indians now in the settlements will be off immediately protecting their families. Enclosed you will find Capt Hall's note returned.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin May 28, 1860

Leah H. Rogstad
Sir

Replying to your letter of 23rd May, I have to say, that I have to day forwarded to Solomon C. Childers, orders to muster your detachment out of the service. You will therefore hand over to him such Government property, arms &c. as you may have in your possession, and he will receipt to you for the same.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 20 1872

Genl J. M. Thomas

Commanding Military Forces

Sir

Replying to your letter of 25th which is satisfactory to the Executive considering the facts that the settlements upon the frontier are now quiet and that the Indians are remaining in their villages and are not yet authorized to continue the detachments longer in the field, in order to receive orders by 6 days more to Holman to procure more provisions for the winter your detachment out of the service. The only service now from which property, some ammunition, salines and stores of any kind are you may have in your possession, and resort to him in the case.

The order under which you were called out is now in the hands of the Executive to furnish themselves and look to a future appropriation for money for service and supplies. As such matters Howard and Ogden will have to wait until such an appropriation is made.

Very respectfully

(Signed)

Wm. Howard

Executive Department

Austin May 20 1872

Colman C. Childers

Sir

Upon receipt of these orders you will proceed to make a list of the names of the men who are to be sent to the frontier and of the details of the men to be sent. You will also make a list of the names of the men who are to be sent to the frontier and of the details of the men to be sent. You will also make a list of the names of the men who are to be sent to the frontier and of the details of the men to be sent.

You will secure from the Executive Department the necessary ammunition, salines and stores of any description and resort to him in the case. You will report the same to the Executive Department and have it placed subject to the order of the Executive.

Very respectfully

(Signed)

Wm. Howard

Executive Department

Austin May 20 1872

Genl C. H. Jones

Comptroller

Sir

The Executive desires to be informed how much money there is in hand in the Treasury and what the remaining balance of the University Fund, subject to the Executive Department of the University.

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for the "protection of the frontier" without conflicting with the requirements of the fourth section of said act.

If there is more, the Executive wishes to know if you intend to issue the script bearing ten percent interest, according to the form furnished you from this Department.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin May 26, 1860

Mr. J. A. Herndon
Sir

According to an Act of the Legislature entitled, an "Act to amend, an Act to incorporate the Bastrop Academy," approved January 19th 1858. I have the honor to appoint you one of a Board of five Inspectors required to be appointed by said act, which said Board shall meet at Bastrop on the 20th day of May and attend the examination of the Cadets of Bastrop Military Institute until the 1st of June.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Other four Inspectors
C. W. Heim.
Geo. Hancock
F. T. Duffam.
Rev. C. Gelleth.

Executive Department
Austin, May 29th 1860

Lieut. W. R. Wood
Commanding Minute Detachment

Sir

Replying to your letter of 23rd inst. just to hand, the Executive would say that Mr. Gildart has orders to muster the detachment of which you have the command out of the service. These orders were given in view of the facts that the Indians have left the settlements, and that peace and quiet has been restored along the border.

Desiring that justice shall be done to all engaged in the service, the Executive has ordered Mr. Gildart to muster out your entire command of twenty men.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 29, 1860

Frank Giddash Esq.

Sir

Your letter of 23rd has this moment reached me. Replying, I would say that so far from increasing the detachments, the Executive can see no necessity for continuing the detachments in the field, for which the entire absence of Indians from the settlements is a abundant excuse. The Executive desires that no injustice be done to any of the men composing the different detachments, you will therefore muster Lieut Wood's entire detachment out of the service.

You will make the best disposition of the property of which you write, and report the same to this Department.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston.

Executive Department

Austin May 29th 1860

Hon C R Johns

Comptroller

Sir

Your letter of 6 day has been received, and from it I learn that there is no money in the Treasury to meet the demands of the troops recently employed in the Cortina War, and that you consider my order of 22nd to issue scrip as "unauthorized unnecessary and impolitic," referring to your expressions in a former letter. You then say "and a form proposed that in the judgement of this office, is more consistent with law and duty and better calculated to serve the objects and interests in view"

The objects in view is to pay the troops an equivalent for their services as allowed by law. The Comptroller respectfully declines to obey the dictation of any other than his own judgement. As there is no umpire to decide between us, and as you are Executive officer, decline to follow the lawful directions of the Governor, who is required to see the laws executed and whom the constitution presupposes to be the most competent person to decide upon this validity, the troops who have served the Country must not be deprived of the just recompense for their services.

You propose that the Governor will direct your office to issue debt certificates according to the Act of February 3rd last that duty will be promptly performed. Now if you have the right, by law, to promise that the interest shall be paid at some future day, but not at the time the principal is paid, I can find no authority for the decision.

You are aware that the money must depreciate in the market and fall to some sixty or seventy cents on the dollar, for you say in conclusion of your note "yet it is the opinion of the Comptroller that such an issue would fall greatly under par."

I would blush for my Country, if I could believe it was the wish or intention of the Legislature, thus manifestly, to pay off their servants in such a manner as would defraud them of their just earnings.

You will therefore in accordance with the 2nd section of the Act of February 3rd 1860 audit and adjust all claims and accounts created under the provision of this act, and certify such adjustments to the party interested: and if you still deem it impolitic to extend justice to these Rangers, by declaring that their audited claims shall bear interest, the Executive will deem it his duty to take the responsibility of countersigning them and guaranteeing interest upon the same at the rate of ten per cent per annum until paid. You may think it wise and "politic" to defraud the soldier. I do not.

We are told in holy writ, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire" and I am determined not to be a party in withholding it.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin May 30, 1860

Ben C R Johnson
Comptroller
Sir

You will in the payment of claims for Rio Grande services, ~~with interest~~ the appropriation of ten and forty thousand dollars for that purpose. You will then in payment of claims for Rio Grande as well as for frontier defense pursue the following course.

If there will be money in the Treasury to meet the appropriation of \$300,000 for frontier defense, without causing a deficit in the current expenses of Government as provided in the Act of Feb. 3rd 1860, you will draw warrants upon the Treasury, to such amounts as may be paid. If there is no money then on hand to pay them, they may be returned to you, when you will issue a warrant bearing ten per cent interest, which will be numbered and enclosed by the Treasurer and countersigned by me!

Should you decline issuing these warrants bearing interest, I will countersign the same and guarantee the interest thereon.

Should it be your opinion that the appropriation cannot be drawn without causing a deficit in the current expenses of the Government, for the next two years, you will then issue warr. for front claims to the amount of \$300,000, when I will pursue the course indicated in my letter of yesterday. This relieves you of any responsibility. I am willing to assume it myself, so that their claims may be paid at once as contemplated by law.

The Executive would respectfully ask at the hands of the Comptroller a statement of the revenue and expenditures of the next two years, that he may know upon what the Comptroller bases his conclusion that the contingent appropriation of \$300,000 may be paid without causing a deficit.

If you deem it unnecessary to issue two warrants, you will simply issue your warrant for the amount of cash drawn.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Houston, May 30, 1860.

Hon. Chief Justice of Texas Co.
Sir

Upon receipt of this order you will proceed to muster out of the service of the State the minute detachment under Lieut. M. Cadden and report the same to this Department.

Upon mustering the men out you will take charge of all Government arms and other property belonging to the State and receipt to the Lieutenant for the same and of which you will report to the Executive and hold such articles subject to my orders.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Houston, May 25, 1860

My Dear Colonel,

I have almost despaired of hearing from you. I begged you to write to me and tell me about Chester Lyons' Colts, as I told Major Howard when I sold him, that I would let him know what work they were. I also requested you to see if the Miller would agree to take him to San Antonio as soon as the season was out. You have not answered me, and Mr. Howard will be at a loss to know why I have not made an arrangement to have him sent. So if you please write to me and let me know of these matters.

Did you stand him this season at \$15.00 as I wished? I have but little time to write only on business of my office. Write to me at Huntsville as I will have to be there soon and put on the letter "care of Col. Carothers". Please make our regards to Mrs. Fletcher and Annie. How will you write to me my friend?

Yours Truly
(Signed) Sam Houston

To Colo. R. F. Mitchell

P.S. I am not sure that I can be at in July.

Executive Department
Austin May 30th 1860.

Frank Eldark Esq.
Sir

Upon receipt of this you will furnish Mr. Turner with a good receipt taking his receipt for the same stating the value thereof.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin May 31st 1860

Gen. C. H. Jones
Comptroller
Sir

Contracts for furnishing the troops upon the Indian frontier (for which the University Fund was authorized to be used) having already been made upon the funds of that Fund, which will absorb every dollar of the amount now on hand. You will not pay out any of it without express orders from the Executive.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin May 31st 1860

Mr. Turner

You will proceed to Wichita Agency and there prepare for a trip to the Prairie. The object of employing you is to ascertain where those who steal our horses find a market, and with whom they trade.

You will when leaving the Agency skirt along the northern waters emptying into Red River and keep a direction that will necessarily cross the trails made by animals which have been stolen from Texas this last season, and by that means you will be much in possession of important facts touching the object of your visit.

If possible I desire that you should ascertain where the horses stolen from Texas have been herded until sufficient numbers were collected together to make a drive. I wish all the information you can procure as to the condition of the Indian Range. My object is to gain whatever information I possibly can, to insure protection to our frontier people and give us peace.

Gen. Dumont & Polaris, if you confidentially communicate to him your object, will give you every facility in his power. You may repose entire confidence in him.

As to the escort you will take from the Agency, and such things as you may deem necessary for presents you will be the better judge, ever bearing in mind, to consult the strictest economy.

I furnish you with one note. The value of which you will inform in your receipt to the Treasury. I also furnish you with one Army Revolver and equipments.

You will, as much as possible, maintain the strictest economy as the object of your mission. At the meeting of the Legislature, I will recommend a liberal recompense for your services and a reimbursement of all necessary expenses.

As to all matters appertaining to your reconnaissance you will be guided by circumstances of which you will be most competent to judge.

I wish you success on your life.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin May 31st 1860

Hon C. R. Johns

Comptroller

Sir

The form of endorsement on the warrant sent me is objectionable, because the intention is deferred. I send you a form of endorsement which is not liable to the same objection, and which may be printed upon the back of the warrant, or I will send it myself.

Agreeably to an Act of the Legislature approved October 17th 1860. This warrant will draw ten per cent per annum, interest, until paid.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

May 31st 1860

Hon C. R. Johns

Comptroller

Sir

According to your report of May 29th there is on hand \$20,267.71 subject alone to the appropriation of frontier defence. I authorize a portion of this fund to be used in payment of the claims of Mef. McBiskie and Gray, on condition that you replace the amount issued out of the first money which may come into the Treasury to the fund for the frontier defence.

I desire a written reply.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin May 31st 1860

Hon. C. H. Randolph
Treasurer
Sir

The Executive desires to know the exact amount of specie on hand in the Treasury, now subject to disbursement. Will you please to furnish the Department with such information?

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin May 31st 1860

Hon. C. R. Johns
Comptroller
Sir

In reply to your note of this moment acknowledging the authority given you to pay Miss Gray & Hubbsie on certain conditions. I have noted.

You say in your note "I have to say that I will accept your proposition and will comply with these terms so far as it may be lawful for me to do"

Now I wish to know what you will consider it "lawful" for you "to do" as I do not understand your meaning?

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin May 30th 1860

Wm. R. Reagan Esq.
Dear Sir

Replying to your letter of the 21st enclosing statement of facts in the case of William J. Hinton. I would say that the facts developed in the testimony lead so conclusively to the great aggravation of the crime committed by Hinton, that the Executive does not feel warranted in extending the prisoner the commutation of punishment asked.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Austin May 31st 1860

Mep

Gentleman

Your letter of 7th is at hand.

My life and history are public property: and it is the historians privilege to record the good as well as the evil I have done. In Miles Register, Yokums History of Texas and several other works extant, the leading events of my life are to be found. The Congressional Globe furnishes data for my political record from the time of annexation up to the my leaving Congress.

As I have been of the millions and one per of them, a biography, will be regarded by me with particular interest. If my history is read, posterity will judge of my actions fairly, I have no doubt. I have sought not to live in vain.

Truly Yours

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin June 1st 1860

Hon C. W. Johnson

Comptroller

Sir

You misapprehend my views of yesterday, when you say "Believing that this proposition was made in a spirit of concession to meet the pressing demands of the Rangers now at the Capitol, and as a concurrence of action is indispensable in this matter. I will cheerfully unite with you in executing the form proposed."

This proposition was not made in the spirit of concession. It was made in the discharge of my duty as Executive, and no concession upon your part was necessary other than the discharge of your duty.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin June 4th 1860

Mr S. M. Greenman

Sir

Will you please to inform me on what conditions you are willing to purchase the U. S. five per cent Texas Indemnity Bonds now remaining in the Treasury of Texas?

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin June 4th 1860

Hon C. R. Johns

Comptroller

Sir

Enclosed please find copy of a letter received at this Department to day. The has no signature, but the author is a man of standing and responsibility. Considering the facts set forth I have deemed it my duty to furnish you with a copy.

Very Respectfully

Signed

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin June 4th 1860

Hon C. R. Johns

Comptroller

Sir

You will transact all the business with the companies and disbursing officers employed in the Cortinas War on the 4th inst. after administering to them an oath, inasmuch as they have taken no oath of office.

The vouchers must be complete and the officers commanding companies will be required to swear that each man whose name is born upon the muster or pay roll was in actual service from the date on which his name appears as joining the company, until the day he was mustered out of the service.

All men who are mustered on or on the Roll after the 10th of June will not be considered as in the service or paid. They will have to look to the Legislature for their recompense.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Austin June 4th 1860

To His Excellency Sam Houston

Governor &c

In reply to your Excellency's inquiry of this date, in regard to the purchase of the U. S. 5 % Bonds now in the Treasury of Texas I beg to state that I will buy and pay with the Treasury in Austin or take said Bonds in payment for any money that may be due to me from the State, at One Thousand and fifteen dollars for each Bond and Coupons attached, including the July Coupon 1860. I propose to cash said Bonds from time to time as I shall have occasion for them and to complete the said purchase within ninety days from this time.

I should be pleased to learn whether this proposition be acceptable to

Respectfully

Yrs. Mo. Ob. Servt

D. M. Swenson

(Signed)

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Executive Department

Austin June 20 1860.

Mr. Geo Isbell

Sir

Replying to your letter of 21st May, enclosing muster Rolls of the Minute Detachment raised in Wise County, I would say that the Executive can see no necessity for such an organization, or for the longer continuance of the men in the field. Dispatches daily arriving from the frontier report matters as quiet along the line, and that the Indians have left the settlements.

In my order of March 21st, only such Counties as were "in danger from the Indians" were authorized to raise detachments, to establish which fact, the certificate of the Chief Justice was rendered necessary, he will certify the same to this Department, and when such certificate has been filed and you are called out, you will not be expected to keep in the field all the time, but only at such times as the County may be invaded by Indians, and you will be required to state on oath every day served by the men in actual pursuit of Indians and in protecting the inhabitants separate and apart from those otherwise engaged whether in camp or not as for every day otherwise occupied than in pursuit of Indians the Legislature will not be expected to pay you.

Very Respectfully

G. W. Love

(Signed)

Executive Department

Austin June 20 1860

Levi H. White

Sir

You will, upon receipt of these orders, wear your arms home and there discharge them, making out proper rolls and returns, and forwarding the same to this Department. You will notify the men to hold themselves in readiness in case the Executive should recall them into the service. You will take charge of all Government property, arms &c. and report the same to this Department.

Very Respectfully

Sam Houston

(Signed)

Executive Department

Austin June 20 1860

Mr G. W. Love - Secy

Dear Sir

Your letter respecting the animals under your charge have been received. As they are to be sold on the 30th of this month, you will start with them, so as to reach Austin in the evening of the 28th, it is not to be here at that time.

Very Respectfully

G. W. Love - Secretary of State

Handwritten notes on lined paper. On the left, there is a small diagram of a circle with a vertical line passing through its center. To the right of the diagram, there are several lines of handwritten text and symbols, including what appears to be a small '2' and some illegible scribbles. The bottom of the page shows the edge of a lined notebook.

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

2. The second section focuses on the regularity of updates. It states that records should be updated daily or at least weekly to prevent discrepancies from accumulating over time. Consistent updating also helps in identifying trends and anomalies more quickly.

3. The third part addresses the security of the records. It advises against storing sensitive information in easily accessible locations like desktop files. Instead, it recommends using secure databases or encrypted storage solutions to protect the integrity and confidentiality of the data.

4. Finally, the document highlights the need for periodic audits. Regular reviews of the records are essential to ensure their accuracy and completeness. Audits can help uncover errors, fraud, or areas where the record-keeping process might need improvement.

Handwritten sketches of various bird species, including a large bird with a long neck, a smaller bird, and several other birds in flight or perched.

$$f = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

[Handwritten notes:]

[illegible]

[Handwritten signature]

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{r^3} \frac{dr}{dt}$

40

[illegible]

[Faint handwritten notes, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

[illegible]

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Executive Department
Austin June 23. 1860

Hon. Harvey H. Allen
Sir

In conformity with the 7th section of an Act approved December 19th 1857 "Supplementary to an Act supplementary and amendatory of an Act to regulate Railroad Companies approved February 7th 1853, You are hereby appointed a special commissioner to examine and designate the "point or points" at which the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company shall connect with the Texas Central Railroad Company, and also the streets, alleys and highways through and over which "said" road shall pass. Provided that in the selection of streets or highways, a due regard shall be had to the commercial interests and convenience of the City of Houston, and that no main street or thoroughfare shall be appropriated for a railroad track, if another may conveniently be made to answer.

(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin June 23rd 1860

Captain John H. Hutton
Helena Harris Co

Sir

Complaint having been lodged at this Department by the General Court, alleging that after a regular and legal election, by which you were elected, of the officers of your company, which resulted in his election to a Lieutenant, you did, while upon a scout with twenty four of your men, hold another election, without appointing him or the members of the company of your intention so to do, and that by means of said irregular and illegal election he was removed from his position as Lieutenant without his knowledge or consent, thus wrongfully placing another in his position and receiving him to the rank. The Executive seeing it proper into the facts. It is also alleged by the Court that he was elected on the 2nd of January and received on the 14th of the same month. If such illegal and irregular election was held, the Executive wishes to obtain from you the facts connected with it and the reasons why the Court was supplanted, as such proceedings were not only irregular in their character, but to say the least of it, very extraordinary.

If such things were practiced by officers in command of the State Troops as on the Rio Grande, the Executive is not surprised at the reluctance manifested by some of them to according to their company rolls.

I am in reply, giving the full particulars of this election, as soon as possible.

(Signed) Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Justice June 28. 1860

Genl C. R. Hubbs
Sir

Your letter of the 18th respecting the communication referred to in a former communication, has this morning received answer. We were then informed, that the Government had no such documents in its possession, you will have to enquire of the late Governor as to whereabouts, as nothing of the kind was found in the possession of the present Executive.

Respectfully

(Signed,

Wm. H. Hunt

Executive Department

Justice June 28. 1860

Leut Chas W Lewis
Sir

Upon your return, you will get possession of the arms in the hands of your men belonging to the State and send them over to the Chief Justice of the County, taking his receipt for the same which being forwarded to this Department your bond will be delivered to your order.

The animal you have in your possession you will proceed to take to estray proceeding in the same according to law, all of which you will report to this Department, without delay.

Very Respectfully

(Signed,

Wm. H. Hunt

Executive Department

Justice June 28. 1860

Leut Chas W Lewis
Sir

You will, at once, proceed to the camp of the Detachment of Rangers stationed on Home Creek by Capt Edwin Hubbs, and muster the men out of the service of the State, giving them honorable discharges, provided their conduct has entitled them to such.

You will take charge of all the Government property in the hands of the Detachment now being for the same and you will dispose of it to the best advantage on account of the State and report the same to this Department.

Should you regard it as a matter of interest to the State, you have authority to transport the whole or such of it as you may think proper to Fort Mason for disposal.

You will see all dispatch and economy in carrying out this order and report the same to this Department.

Your compensation will be five dollars per day while in the execution of this order. You will receipt to the officer in command of this Detachment.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin June 25, 1861

Major Wm. H. Russell

Commissioner of the Gen. Land Survey

Sir:

Your various communications have reached me, and I regret to say are very unsatisfactory.

In the first place the different members of the commission were appointed by me, as the law requires, to act as a joint Board in conjunction with the Board of the United States. Special concert of action and full cooperation was the plan of our commission was enjoined upon you, as the head of the commission, and such was fully expected of you. But such a spirit is not the case, and instead of harmony and joint action, discord and petty jealousy alone seem to prevail to the injury and detriment of the State.

My orders to Capt. Chapman were to "take charge of the Quarter Master's Department of the commission". In the face of this order you decline handing over the property of the State upon the ground that the order is not special. My order to Captain Chapman was to "take charge of that Department of the commission" and were special, from the fact that he could not "take charge" of it until you had turned it over to him, and your duty was to do so and to take his receipt for your own indemnification.

My orders to Captain Chapman of the 4th of May were that he should join you and Major Simmons, and that the three Commissioners Surveyor and Secretary should act as a joint Board, as contemplated by the law, in conjunction with the Board of the United States, in prosecuting the Survey. Such is the law creating the Board of Commission.

The Executive thoroughly understands his law, is fully capable of construing it, and as energy and perseverance in the joint and harmonious action of the Board, are so directly essential to the speedy and economical completion of the work, he requests that his orders shall be implicitly obeyed. You will therefore act in consultation and concurrence with the other members of the Board. And when the survey shall have been completed, you will be expected to return by the nearest possible route.

The Executive cannot approve of horse racing, card playing, or drinking, nor is he particularly favorable to whoriness. You will report by every opportunity the progress you are making.

should be successful in so doing, nor will I yet relinquish the cherished hope for your success.

Very Respectfully
(signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin June 26 1860

Hon C. R. Jones

Comptroller

Sir

In having been falsely represented upon Capt John Littleton's pay roll, that after James M. Bennett who was elected 3rd Lieutenant of his company upon the 1st of February, resigned his commission as such on the fourteenth day of the same month: and after Bennett having filed his protest against the paymaster of Co. H. you will withhold the amount from him until the facts in the case are made known.

The accompanying papers will throw some light upon the matter, and I have also written to Capt Littleton for the facts in the case, and as soon as they are received I will see you on the subject matter.

Very Respectfully
(signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin June 27 1860

Hon C. R. Jones

Comptroller

Sir

In my letter to you of May 20th 1860 I said "Should it be your opinion, that the appropriation cannot be drawn without causing a deficit in the current expenses of the Government for the next two years, you will then issue scrip for these claims to the amount of \$200,000, when I will pursue the course indicated in my letter of yesterday. This relieved you of any responsibility, I am willing to assume it myself, so that these claims may be paid at once as contemplated by law."

These warrants have been issued with the understanding that they would be taken up on the 1st of July, as contemplated by law. Unless they can be so taken up, no more should be issued, for the appropriation being restricted by a proviso to the amount of \$1,000,000 in the Treasury, persons naturally suppose that they will be paid. If not paid they must depreciate in the hands of the holders, to the detriment of the character of the State. I have no desire to lend myself to a deception.

I also said in my letter of the 20th that

"The Executive would respectfully ask at the hands of the Comptroller a statement of the revenue and expenditures of the next two years, that he may know upon what the Comptroller bases his conclusion that the contingent appropriation of \$300,000 may be paid without causing a deficit"

This information has not been furnished me. I still desire it, and also wish to know the amount of Treasury warrants you will be able to take up on the 1st of July.

In my opinion scrip bearing less per cent interest is being paid, by appropriation of the next Legislature, will command and maintain a better price in the market than Treasury warrants, which may or may not be paid prior to their issue. If certain to run on interest two years, persons will take them for investments. If purchased in the belief that they will be called in in a few months the holders when disappointed, will desire to get rid of them, even at a loss, at the same time expressing a mistrust as to their character.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin June 27 1860

Mr. D. C. Burleson, on account of sickness in his family has my leave of absence from duty from this date, and Frank Washington Hammett is substituted in his stead as bearer of dispatches.

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin June 27 1860

Mr. D. C. Burleson, a member of Captain Ed Burleson's company of Texas Rangers has leave of absence from duty until further orders.

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin June 28 1860

Hon. C. R. Johns

Comptroller

Sir

Your note of this morning is to hand.

My reason for not signing the warrants was that some of them appeared large and I wished to have them explained to me. The law makes it the duty of the Comptroller of Public Accounts, "under the special direction of the Governor" to "ascertain and adjust all claims and accounts created under the provisions of the act approved February 3rd 1860" making appropriations for the protection of the frontier, and my orders with

gard to the payment of the troops on the Rio Grande. having been dis-
obeyed, in violation of law I am determined, in future to see that such
"claims and accounts" are audited and adjusted as directed by law,
or I will not be accountable for its violation. I am prepared to sign
all warrants that are audited and adjusted according to law.

(Signed) Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin June 28, 1860

Lieut Washington Hammett
Sir

You will proceed at once with all possible dis-
patch to the Head quarters of Colonel M. T. Johnson's Regiment of
Texas Rangers and deliver to him or to the officer in command
the accompanying Dispatches. You will also return with any
Dispatches which the Colonel or officer in command may wish
to forward

(Signed) Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Requisition for Fifty Dollars to defray the Expenses of Bearers
of Dispatches to Colonel M. T. Johnson's Camp.
Washington Hammett

June 28/60
approved 28th June 1860
out of University Funds
(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin June 28, 1860

To Hon Chief Justice. Going to
Should it be necessary you will order
an escort to attend Lieut Hammett to Colonel Johnson's
Camp so many as he may think proper.

(Signed) Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin June 29. 1860

To John M. Swisher Esq
Sir

You are hereby directed and will proceed so far as provision has been made by law, to pay off all troops agreeably to an act approved January 2nd 1860, which have been mustered out of service, except the minute men, who are to look to the Legislature for compensation.

You will receive the muster and pay rolls from the Comptroller, and as there is no money in the Treasury out of which they can be paid, you will issue your certificate, certifying the amount due each officer or soldier, which certificate will be a sufficient voucher to the Comptroller for the interest Treasury warrant to issue in accordance with law, which warrant will be countersigned by me as provided by law and when the payments are made the rolls will be filed in the Comptroller's office.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin June 29. 1860

John M. Swisher Esq
Sir

Reposing special confidence in your capacity, integrity, honor, and fidelity, I hereby appoint you pay master of the State of Texas, with all the rights, privileges, immunities, pay and perquisites as such.

In the event of your acceptance you will give bond in the sum of Twenty Thousand dollars, and subscribe an oath to discharge your official duties faithfully according to law.

I have the honor to be
Your Obedt Servt
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin June 29. 1860

Hon C. R. Johns
Comptroller
Sir

You will please furnish the Executive at your earliest convenience with the vouchers or other information upon which you audited the claims of the Rio Grande Troops under the command of Capt Harris.

I desire this information in order that the payment of the claims may not be delayed. I am ready to sign the

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warrants, the moment the information is furnished me. As no report has
ever been made to this Department that such a company was in the
service of the State or ever had been.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin June 20 1860

Hon C. R. Johns
Comptroller

Sir

Replying to your letter of this morning, the Executive
would say that, you will hand over all the muster and pay-rolls
upon which any payments are yet to be made, to the pay master of
the State, who will examine and compare them with the laws of the
State governing the same, and upon his certificate of indebtedness to
each officer and soldier, you will issue your interest warrant, which
the Executive will be prepared to countersign, as provided by law, at any
moment.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin June 23rd 1860

H. B. Saunders

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours
of the 28th inst. As an individual I entertain no doubt that an atro-
cious murder has been committed upon the individuals stated and by
the parties named, and hence I required, without delay, the requisite de-
ta upon which to issue my proclamation for their arrest. A rule has
existed in some of the States, not to issue a proclamation for the arrest
of a party or parties, committing a felony unless upon evidence of
an indictment being found against him or them.

By reference to Oldham & White's Digest page 450; ar-
ticle 1450, you will find that I have construed and well, in this
case, construed the law most rigidly against the fugitives and in
behalf of the peace and safety of the community. You will find that
it might be construed, if that I should deem it necessary, for me
to have a technical charge against the fugitives on which to base my
proclamation.

You seek no official document, but simply sign-
tures without official character. I desire an oath or affirmation of
the facts, but I might ask efficiency from them. My duty is more
than that of an individual, and I wish evidence to file in the
Department, showing that I have neither transacted or fallen short of.

The affidavits and the seal with the attestation of the Chief Justice, I deem sufficient evidence of the facts and will forthwith issue my proclamation for the arrest of the fugitives, and with a sincere desire that they may be apprehended and brought to justice.

Your reference to the May's case, I presume is intended to be gratuitous, by you, and I will therefore regard it as such. The pardon was not granted because I could not find merits in the showing, and in as much as no appeal was taken, he must have been satisfied with the verdict and the fairness of the trial.

The petition was numerously signed and I have no doubt by respectable persons, but I had to regard the finding of the jury acting upon their oath and presumed to be acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, as well as the high judicial functionary acting upon his oath, and having the power, if he had not approved the judgment to grant a new trial, but who affirmed judgment.

I could not slightly regard these circumstances. The jurors, too, were citizens of the County, and could have had reason for the embarrassments which the petition set forth as attending the County in its fiscal concerns.

The Executive duty is to vindicate the laws and see that they are executed, when that is done his whole duty is performed. Had any new facts been shown after the trial, of which the jury were not apprised, showing that he accused had not had a fair trial, he would have felt authorized to grant a pardon. This not being the case, he will not revise his action.

I have the honor to be

Yours, Obedt. Servt

Sam Houston

(signed)

Executive Department

Austin July 2nd 1860

To Hon W. S. HITCHKISS

Commissioner of the Court of Claims

Sir

Whereas the application has been made by the President of the Eastern Texas Railroad Company, for One hundred and twenty sections of land, to which said Company is entitled by virtue of having graded thirty miles of its road, as required by an act of the Legislature entitled "an act supplemental to an act entitled an act to encourage the construction of Railroads in Texas by donations of land," approved January 3rd 1854.

And whereas, the State Engineer has reported under oath, that the said thirty miles upon which this application is made, has been graded according to the provisions of the Charter, and the requirements of the above mentioned act.

You are therefore requested to issue to the said Com-

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pany, its President, or other lawful officer, agent or attorney, the said
One hundred and twenty sections of land, in land scrip of six hun-
dred and forty acres each

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin July 2nd 1860

To Hon W. S. Holshiser

Commissioner of the Land Office

Sir

Whereas, the application has been made by the President of the
Eastern Texas Railway Company for eighty sections of land, to which
said Company is entitled by virtue of having graded thirty miles
of its road as required by an act of the Legislature entitled "an act
supplemental to an act entitled an act to encourage the construc-
tion of Railroads in Texas, by donations of land", approved January
10th 1858.

And whereas the State Engineer has reported under oath,
that the said thirty miles upon which his application is made, has
been graded according to the provisions of the Charter and the requirements
of the above mentioned act.

You are therefore requested to issue to the said Company,
its President, or other lawful officer, agent, or attorney, the said eighty
sections of land, in land scrip of six hundred and forty acres each.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin July 2nd 1860

Hon C. R. Johns

Comptroller

Sir

Information has been filed in this Department
by the Houston, East and Texas Railway R.R. Co. that notwithstanding
that they have complied with the requirements of the law providing
for the investment of sinking fund, you have failed to invest the
fund in their road as applied for.

My concern to the investment of the fund in the
road, was given at the time of the application. I have at no time
seen any obstacle to carrying out the law, nor have any been
interposed, except by yourself.

I can see no reason why this money should
have lain in the Treasury without drawing interest when a
mode of investment is provided.

In my interview with you, this subject was

considered and my understanding was that there was to be no
doubt about the matter. Hence your letter was not answered

Very Respectfully,

Sam Houston

(Signed)

Executive Department

Austin July 2nd. 1860

Hon C. R. Johns

Comptroller

Sir

In the appointment of John J. Swisher Esq.
as Paymaster of the State I have acted in conformity with a
law passed at the last session of the Legislature, April 13th Feb-
ruary 13, 1860 which says

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas
that the Comptroller of the State be, and he is hereby directed to
require of the paymaster, or other person appointed to, pay the troops
of the State, ordered by the Governor to service on the 31st January & deduct
from the pay of said officers and men, the amount due to citizens
and merchants for the purchase of fire arms and other necessary
articles by said officers and men, the payment of which is made
by the State and that the said paymaster is required to pay the
said amounts over to the party or parties or their agents, to whom
the said amounts may be due."

I am not apprised that there is any law which
authorizes the Comptroller to become paymaster as they are dis-
tinct offices. the duty of paymaster would not be imposed
upon him by any authority that I know of. After the pay rolls
are complete and the payments made, his only duty is to
audit and receive them. I know of no other rule existing in the
offices of the United States, and when there is no law of the State
of Texas defining the various duties of the officers concerned, we are
to be governed by the regulations of the United States

You misapprehend me when you say "you appear to
have suddenly lost confidence in this office." I assure you that
I have not suddenly lost confidence in you. On this subject it
is unnecessary to say more, having business which demands my at-
tention.

In a flash of your first objection to transacting over time
and my rolls, & the paymaster, you say "I am surprised? con-
sider the appointment of Mr. Swisher as unnecessary, and void." It
is not incumbent on me to consult you about what I think is
necessary in the discharge of my duty, and as for you regarding
my acts as void, you have long since satisfied me of that, I am
contented with this. I would have less regret but you are not,
have considered and have declared the laws void and of no

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whenever they ran counter to your convenience or did not harmonize with your opinions

I have assigned to the paymaster none of the duties of the Comptroller. When the paymaster has certified the pay rolls, showing what is due to each member of the company, it will then be the duty of the auditor and Comptroller to audit and certify the accounts, thereby insuring to the Government the responsibility to of the paymaster who has given bond for Twenty thousand dollars and taken an oath faithfully to discharge his duties, upon which certificate the Comptroller will issue his warrant.

Should there be errors in the conduct of the paymaster, the auditor and Comptroller will be a check and prevent any injury to the Government. Thus two officers will be acting as checks upon the master and pay rolls. Were the Auditor and Comptroller alone to adjust the accounts without any law for the same and make payments, there would be no check upon this action and the Governor would feel that he had not secured all the safeguards to the Treasury which by law he is required to do.

If you have any law to refer to which have escaped my observation, I will be glad to give it my attention: as I have no other authority than to enforce the execution of the laws, and unless you do furnish such law, it will be the duty of the Executive to take such measures as will cause his instructions already given to be complied with.

You speak of the Executive not being permitted to exercise control over your office. It is not your office, Sir, nor mine. It is an office of the Government. The law specifies your duty in it and the Constitution appropriates to me a control over it, and all that I desire is to exercise the constitutional and lawful control over it which is delegated to me by the people.

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

(Signed)

Executive Department
Austin July 2nd. 1860

Frank R. & J. White
Belton
Dir

Replying to your letter of the 29th June, I will say that you will make out the enclosed rolls, carefully and correctly and return the same to this Department with a statement of the amount of Government property on hand if any and a full description of the same.

When the pay rolls have been made of and the paymaster is ready to pay of your men, you will notified

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

(Signed)

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Executive Department

Austin July 4th 1860

Gentlemen

Your favor in relation to the remission of fine, or forfeiture of Bond by Bridges and securities has reached me. I have twice read the papers and I cannot perceive any merit in the facts as set forth in the petition. It seems from the facts as stated, that the sole object was to avoid trial and elude justice. It was not pretended that any effort was made to bring the defendant to trial. This leaves the Executive to infer that the guilt of the delinquent was so manifest that he was unwilling to come to trial. Still his innocence of the guilt. I would not feel at liberty to interfere Executive action.

There is no plea set forth in the petition, but the poverty of the parents. And not suggested that there is any hope of reformation in the case of the delinquent. We have too many complaints from the public about horse thieves, to permit any excuse of their number.

The destitution and helplessness of the parents, and the fact that he failed to come to trial so as to release the property of his parents, and sustain them in comfort, is a crime for which he deserves to be placed in the Penitentiary for life.

Other claims must be presented to the Executive, before he can consistently with his sense of duty, interfere with the pardoning power.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin July 4th 1860.

Mr J. W. Savage, Cor. Secy &c
Dear Sir

Your esteemed favor of May 1st, notifying me of my election as an honorary member of the Ciceroian Society of Ironton Ohio and requesting my acceptance of the same has been received.

The object of your society being "the mutual improvement and cultivation of the mental faculties" is a laudable one and I with pleasure, accept of the compliment tendered me.

Please convey to the members of your Society my best wishes for their welfare and accept the same for yourself from

Thine Truly

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin July 14th 1860

Hon C. R. Johns
Comptroller
Sir

You will furnish this Department, at the earliest possible moment, with the muster rolls accounts, vouchers &c of the troops called into the service of the State on the Rio Grande, or in lieu of the same, certified copies of them. Also certified extracts from the pay rolls, showing the names of such officers and men as may not have been paid and the amount due them. Also with certified copies of such accounts or claims against said officers and men, as may have been filed in your office.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin July 14th 1860

Hon C. R. Johns
Comptroller
Sir

Your letter of the 6th in relation to my appointment of John H. Swisher Esq as Pay Master &c is now before me

So far from the act of February 13. 1860. not applying to the appointment of a pay master, it especially recognizes one. The caption of the act reads. "An act requiring the paymaster for the State troops on the Rio Grande" &c. Does not this recognize a paymaster for the State troops on the Rio Grande?

Section 1st of the act reads: "That the Comptroller of the State be, and he is hereby directed to require of the paymaster or other agent appointed to pay the troops of the State &c."

Is it not clearly indicated here that there shall be a pay master or other agent appointed to pay the troops of the State? Who shall appoint that agent do you claim the power? Is it one of the high prerogatives of what you style your Department? Every Governor since the creation of the State has appointed paymasters. One has already been appointed upon whose simple requisition \$70,000 was drawn from the Treasury upon your warrant. The fact that I did not appoint a paymaster and that you went on and paid the troops without one does not take from me the power of appointment. If it existed in the case of the troops paid off by Maj. Swisher, under his appointment of January last, it still exists. The payment of the troops thus far paid by you, was neither by my directions or sanction. My orders to you were wholly in reference to the kind of payment to be made, not to the mode of payment. And you in taking the responsibility of paying the troops, at the same time carried out the law and are

in public interest. I could have been disposed from motives of economy, not to appoint a paymaster, but being satisfied that you have settled the accounts of officers without objection, and that you have paid the Rio Grande troops for their entire term of service, under the joint Resolution giving them the same pay as troops in the U. S. Army, when they were mustered into service and remunerated under the Regimental Bill prescribing some pay at rates much lower. you have allowed prices for the purchase of mules, arms &c. exorbitant and extravagant. For me to hesitate longer in the discharge of my duty, would prove one derelict. So far as in my power lies, I desire to protect the Treasury.

You seem inclined to bolster your self up by the fact that I easily manifested confidence in your integrity by my issuing warrants. I did not know that you deemed your position so weak, that the mere fact of my taking it for granted you would do your duty, in a disinterested and a flourish of triumph. Having your word, I would not do so. I have a right to expect of you as an officer, & must decline giving my signature until sufficient time has not been violated.

You allude to the fact that I approved an amount for \$30,000, on your bare assertion that it was correct as an evidence that I had not lost confidence in your honesty, and charge me with inconsistency in refusing to approve a soldiers claim on your assertion that it was correct. In regard to the \$30,000 claim, I know it to be correct of my own knowledge, while in making out the soldiers claims I know that you have acted in violation of express laws and my orders based on them and are endeavoring for some partial remedy to yourself, to pay more than the law allows.

But speaking of inconsistency how can you reconcile the facts, that last winter I appointed Captain Swisher paymaster to pay Ford, Brown and Bourland's Companies, who accepted it the urgent solicitation of your Chief Clerk and was recognized by you, and that now you refuse to recognize the act of the same paymaster. If the appointment was necessary last winter, it surely is necessary now.

Captain Swisher will proceed to pay off the troops, giving certificates stating the amount due them. If you persist in refusing to do your duty, my only hope is that the Congress who have served the Country will not be the victims, trusting even your favorites, however, I suppose you care but little for the rest.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin July 9th. 1860

Hon C. W. Randolph
State Treasurer
Sir

Allow me to call your attention to the following clause of the "Act authorizing interest upon unpaid Treasury Warrants"

"That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer on the first day of July, A.D. 1860, and every six months thereafter, to advertise in three papers in different parts of the State, for the presentment of any such warrants as are mentioned in the first section of this act, in the order of their dates and numbers, and after the expiration of sixty days from such notice, said warrants not presented, shall cease to draw interest."

There has been issued, for your report of July 9th. 1860, \$43,347.89 in Treasury warrants. The holders of these have a right to expect that the Government will act in good faith and take up at least such portion, in sixty days from the 1st of July 1860, as the condition of the Treasury will permit. The holders take it for granted that they are issued in accordance with the law and as the law requires advertisement on the 1st of July it should be done.

There is now in the Treasury on State account \$62,610.35. This amount will be constantly increased by receipts from Taxes and whatever amount can be paid, can as well be paid now as six months hence. I therefore desire at your hands a statement of the amount of interest warrants you will be able to pay in the next sixty days and suggest that notice be given as required by law.

A large number of men who have served the State, are yet to be paid in Treasury warrants. Their interests demand that the warrants should be kept up, at least to the present standard. If \$20,000 even is paid, it will show that the law is to be carried out and the public faith maintained.

Being assured by the Comptroller that there would be a surplus in the Treasury to meet these warrants, I rely upon your prompt action in the matter.

(Signed)

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin July 10th. 1860

Hon Chief Justice Waulde Co
Sir

Immediately upon the receipt of these orders, you will proceed to muster Lieut John Kennedy's Detachment out of the service of the State. You will take charge of all arms Government property, ammunition &c in the hands of and connected with his command, receipt to him for the same and hold them subject to the order of the Executive. When you have executed this order, you will report to this Department.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin July 10th. 1860

Lieut R. M. White
Sir

Replying to your letter of the 6th I would say that as you have the Government arms in your possession, you will also take charge of the property in the hands of W. B. Coffee and hold the same subject to the order of the Executive: as an emergency may arise requiring that you should be called into the service again, keep the arms in good order.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin July 10th. 1860

Hon C. R. Johns
Comptroller
Sir

Your note of this date has been received. You inform me that Captain Fountain has requested you to issue warrants in which he is interested and that I have agreed to sign them. This is correct. In as much as you have paid Mr. S. C. Childress on account of Captain Fountain's men, on powers of attorney's several warrants in which he was interested, you will extend the same favor to Captain Fountain, issuing warrants to him and if they correspond with the correct pay rolls, I will countersign them.

You wish to be informed whether I desire you to proceed to issue scrip for the payment of Rangers such companies as you have commenced paying off. You will continue to pay off who you have furnished with certified copies of the pay rolls vouchers and accounts and I will countersign the

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warrants if they are correct. Upon pay-rolls upon which no payments have been made you will issue your warrant upon the certificate of the paymaster.

Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin July 13th 1860

Hon C. R. Johns
Comptroller
Dear Sir

I have on the 10th inst appointed John L. Haynes Quarter Master to the troops, called into the service of the State by the Governor. He will arrange and examine all accounts of the Quarter Masters of the various Ranging Companies and transfer the same to you. His bond will be filed in your Department.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin July 11. 1860.

E. F. Gray Esq
Sir

The Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company having completed an additional section of five miles of their road and having made application for the land granted by the State on said five miles, you are requested to proceed at once and make the necessary examination and report under oath the condition and affairs of said company and road, in order that I may act in regard to said application.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin July 13. 1860

Hon C. R. Johns
Comptroller
Sir

You will pay the Arthur. Pae. as a Irish Pensioner in Captain Hildner's Company, according to the muster roll of said Company.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Washington July 16. 1860

Wm. D. F. Stevenson
Sir

Will you be so kind as to furnish me with a statement of the proposition made to you in relation to the sale of 250 per cent U. S. Bonds. That they were then selling for 100 per cent, and the highest price they have commanded. Will you, at the same time, willing to take them at your usual price in Gold and Silver, at which payments we are frequently making need funds. That would have been in case one \$305,000 of our Bonds between the sale of on March 1st at \$99 3/8 with the expense of sale at New York and the highest at which they sold in your market.

(Signed) *Sam Houston*

Executive Department
Washington July 16. 1860

Hon. Chief Justice, Blanco Co.
Sir

I immediately upon receipt of the communication under the attachment of men under the command of Rich. Patton out of the service of the State. You will upon receiving such the communication, take charge of all the arms and other Government property in the hands of the men and hold the same subject to the order of the Executive. Upon executing this order you will report to the Department forthwith.

(Signed) *Sam Houston*

Executive Department
Washington July 17. 1860

Hon. C. H. Randolph
State Treasurer

Sir

Your letter of the 10th is to hand. You desire a personal interview in order that the object of my letter of the 9th may be best accomplished. Having entire confidence in your integrity, I assure you that a personal interview would not be necessary at any time. But as the redemption of these warrants is a matter in which the State is deeply interested, as individuals, I desire a written reply to my letter of the 9th. Having no other motive than the general interest of the State, myself, I have no evidence that you have ought but her welfare at heart.

In writing there will be no ground for misapprehension or mistake on either part.

(Signed) *Sam Houston*

Executive Department

Austin July 19th 1860.

P. L. Denison Esq

Dear Sir

Your communication of the 17th with the accompanying documents were received by this days mail.

The application is a novel one, and perhaps the first of the kind ever made upon this Department; though I will, nevertheless, adopt such a course as I hope will attain the ends of justice.

The Agency north of Red river, is established within the Indian Territory, on land leased by the United States from the Choctaw nation of Indians, and in which, by law of Congress, the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, and no other government, either State or Territorial can exercise jurisdiction here. This will make it imperative upon the Executive to make a requisition upon such Government, to the President, through the Secretary of the Interior who has control over Indian affairs.

The Indictment with your letter are now being copied, and will leave here by tomorrow mail, duly authenticated, with my recommendation, and the moment that I can get an answer from the District Court with authority to reclaim the fugitive, I will transmit it to you, subject to your action and direction as a sworn officer of the law.

I regret that this matter has been so long delayed, as now the fugitive might have been brought to justice and punished.

I am very Truly

Your Obedt Servant

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin July 31. 1860

Lynton Walker Esq

Dear Sir

Upon consideration of your application of the 9th inst for the use of the transit instrument belonging to the State and now in the possession of Mr Gray, late State Engineer. I have concluded to allow you to take and use it, under the Government shall again need it.

It being understood that you are bound to keep it in good order and return it in that condition whenever the State shall demand it.

Mr Gray is authorized to deliver you the instrument upon the presentation to him of this letter.

Very respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

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My object in addressing the first note to you, on this subject, was merely designed to ascertain whether any effort would be made on your part to carry out the law, as passed by the Legislature, regarding the redemption of the 100 interest warrants. I infer from your communication that you do not consider it practicable in the present condition of the Treasury, and as this is a duty expressly imposed upon you by the Legislature, and, in which, in my opinion, you have the discretionary power to decide whether or not it will conflict with the proviso which requires the current expenses of the Government to be provided for at all times and against all other appropriations, I shall remain satisfied that your wisdom will, as far as possible, carry out the law and protect the Treasury.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin July 23, 1860.

Hon Jacob Thompson
Secretary of the Interior

Sir

I have the honor to enclose to you for the action of the Department certified documents in relation to the Indian Johnson indicted for felony. I hope the Department may be so kind as to state to the Executive of Texas, what steps will be necessary to obtain the surrender of the accused.

I am aware that the Indians are subject to no other jurisdiction than that of the United States, hence this application is made in accordance with that connection.

As soon as convenient, I will be happy to hear from the Department with all necessary information, to attain the object of this application.

I have the honor to be
Yours most Obedt Servt
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin July 24, 1860.

To Mr S. L. Swenson
Present.

You will start provisions without unnecessary delay, and deliver at Fort Belknap to Col. H. L. Johnson or the Quarter Master at such point twenty one Minnesota complete Rations under your contract to furnish supplies.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin July 27. 1860

Hon C. R. Johns
Comptroller
Sir

The troops on the Rio Grande who were mustered or remustered into service after the passage of the Regiment Bill (2nd of January 1860) should receive the pay prescribed by that bill and no more.

In sending warrants for my signature for such service, you will see that the calculations for pay are made in accordance with the provisions of that law and not under the joint Resolution of Nov 18th 1859, as I am determined not to sanction a higher rate of pay than the law under which they were mustered entitles them to receive.

I have been informed that I signed a warrant on yesterday for a soldiers pay, drawn under the joint Resolution instead of under the Regiment Bill.

Not having copies of the pay rolls and being assured that it was all right, I signed the warrant and the error can only be attributed to the fact that I supposed that a sworn officer would carry out the law and obey the orders of the Executive and not practice deception.

(Signed) Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Austin July 28. 1860

Mr Geo. J. Durham
Dear Sir

I am under many obligations to you and thank you for a great deal of information that I had not expected. I heard from rumor that the Comptroller had gotten into the stage and as I supposed had left the city; but when he went, where he went, what he went for, or when he would return I could not conjecture if I had tried and therefore I have thought very little about him.

I addressed the Comptroller in the letter you refer to, not knowing but that he was at home. So you will perceive that you are entirely exonerated from any supposed charges made by me against yourself.

(Signed) Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin July 28, 1860

To Hon W. S. Hotchkiss

Commissioner Court of Claims

Sir

Whereas, The application has been made by the President of the Texas and New Orleans Rail Road Company for Eighty Sections of land, to which said Company is entitled by virtue of the completion of one section of five miles of its road.

And, whereas, the State Engineer has reported under oath, that the said five miles upon which this application is made, is entirely completed and put in running order, and that the same has been constructed according to the provisions of the Charter of said Company and also of the general laws of the State in force at this time regulating Rail road Companies

You are therefore requested to issue to the said Company, its President, or other lawful officers, agent, or attorney, the said Eighty Sections of land in land scrip of six hundred and forty acres each

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin Texas July 28, 1860

To The Hon John B Floyd

Secretary of War

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst addressed to Hon Louis L. Wigfall, relative to the quota of arms now due to the State of Texas from the Federal Government

The Executive is anxious to get the arms to which the State is entitled, for the present year, as also to draw in advance for the quota of next year: and desires to know what equivalent in Whittey's Dr. S Rifles, altered to Morse's plan, with attachments complete will be furnished in lieu of the 341 Harper's Perry Rifles now subject to the order of the State. Such a weapon would be more desirable from the nature of the warfare we have to carry on upon our Indian frontier.

Be pleased to reply at your earliest convenience

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully Yrs. Wm. L. G. Orr
Sam Houston

(Signed)

Executive Department

Boston July 30 1860

Messrs J. C. Otis & others

Gentlemen

Your letter of the 20th inst is now brought to hand. Replying I would refer you to Chapter 47 of the General Laws, Session 1858, from which you will see what steps are prerequisite to obtaining the arms you desire. It will also be necessary that you should file a correct muster roll with the County Clerk and forward a duplicate to the Executive Department.

There are no percussion muskets in use here. you can get the flint musket, entirely new by complying with the law.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

W. J. Wendell

Secretary of the Executive

Executive Department

Boston August 6. 1860

Friend S. C. Jones

Sir

Your letter of the 27th July has just reached me.

Replying I would say that you are well aware of the terms upon which the minute men were called into service, they were to maintain themselves and wait for the requisition to provide means for paying for service and supplies.

Reports of Indians being in the County committing depredations will not be taken as evidence of such, it must be clearly substantiated by positive proof that they are in the County and depredating upon the people, on the men will not be paid for service or supplies, and when a necessity actually exists for their being out, they should not be supplied with more than eight days rations at a time.

In the counties South of you it has been fairly ascertained that white men are committing much of the mischief upon the settlers, and several of them have already been hanged.

The people of the frontier should keep a strict watch upon all suspicious characters as the Executive cannot protect them from white Indians.

(Signed)

Very Respectfully

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin July 31 1860

Gen. A. B. Norton

Sir

Should application be made to you for Government muskets in your possession, by any of the Citizens, you will furnish them, taking their receipt for the same, obligating themselves to return them when they are needed, or when the present excitement dies away.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin August 14th 1860

Col L. L. Johnson

Cong Texas Rangers

Sir

Your communication of the 15th Ult., was received three days since and I have delayed answering until the present moment in hopes that additional intelligence from camp would arrive.

You seem in your letter to have no plan suggested for future operations. The troops cannot remain inactive at such expense to the Government.

If there is no possibility of meeting and chastizing the Indians you will order the troops back to the different points or counties in which they were formed and there have them mustered out of the service, with all possible dispatch, having the muster rolls carefully prepared and sworn to before a Notary Public or Chief Justice of the County in which they were mustered out of service.

These orders refer to all the troops raised at Hico and East and North East of that point.

If provisions and ammunition can be provided, I wish the Companies of Bate & Haysville and Burleson to form a Battalion and elect a Major and make a campaign by way of the Salt Fork of the Colorado across to the Concho, and down that stream to the settlements. This plan is suggested, unless your command can make a successful dash upon the Indians. By this route from Redminski, the Battalion will cross all the trails which come to or pass by you from our frontier. Should you see no possibility of prosecuting a successful campaign you will carry out the orders given as to the other troops.

You will if your command cannot make a successful march in the ensuing order an election to be held in Haysville and Burleson Companies, for a Major and give to the person elected a certificate of his election.

If you have given up further operations against the enemy, and intend to return as before suggested, you will authorize Haysmire and Burdison to receive into their companies as many more men as will make each company consist of 80 men, which will be done before the election is held, should any elections of officers take place in the two companies they will be given by action and certified by the commanding officers of the Regiment.

I will write an order in the event such operations cease, to the officer who may be elected Captain as in the order, which I desire to be performed by him and his lieutenants.

You will from this order perceive that my object is to cause the western portion of your command, on their return to render important service, and to march thence in the direction of their homes, and deeming the two companies when joined as a Battalion, able to encounter any force they may meet on their march.

Twenty one thousand rations have been procured and I hope will reach Belknap at earliest by the 25th inst.

Just as I was concluding my letter, a dispatch arrived with the express bringing your despatches. I am willing my views and orders are such no material alteration necessary. You have not stated to me what you intend by the "anti campaign", or when it is expected to return. As soon as it does return you will carry out my orders as given in this dispatch.

You will for the present detail Captain L. Johnson with company agreeably to the application of the citizens at a man Belknap, and in the Clear Fork of Brazos, in such portions of the force at each place, as may be deemed best for the security of the people or that frontier.

I will apprise Captains Haysmire and Burdison of the orders I have given in relation to forming & disciplining their Companies.

I have the honor &c &c
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin August 1st 1861

Gentlemen

To day I have issued orders to Colonel Johnson in the execution of the campaign cannot be further postponed, owing to the want of water, grass, sickness of the horses and other causes to bring your companies into service next week. I hope and if any number of officers wish to go, I will give a "by-election" and certify the name to the Department.

Persons to be elected in companies are to be sent to the recruiting office in such and file as follows: if there are no recruits in the 1st Cavalry of Kansas, recruit office is to be sent to the recruiting office as a full year's work.

Orders will be sent to Col Johnson to select men who may be selected in the 1st Cavalry of Kansas, showing the rank of the man in the 1st Cavalry of Kansas, to one who has not been placed on the list of the 1st Cavalry of Kansas, will be allowed to vote in the election of the 1st Cavalry of Kansas, and a good report from the North-Kansas Cavalry.

The man left by Capt Johnson, who has been mentioned as a recruit, as such he can make no service in the 1st Cavalry of Kansas, and will be mentioned out of service as "Capt Johnson's recruit".

I have the honor to be

Yours Obediently

(Signed)

Sam Houston

To Captains

Salisbury & Burleson

Enclosed find the report

Austin August 1st 1861

Col. J. L. Johnson

Commanding Texas Cavalry

Sir

Enclosed you will find a report

Showing the 1st Cavalry of Kansas to be formed in accordance with my orders, and of the command of Captain Salisbury and Captain Burleson as you will fill up the blank, having it is the report of the 1st Cavalry of Kansas, and report in name, with the report of the 1st Cavalry of Kansas, and report in name.

I have the honor to be

Yours Obediently

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin August 4, 1860

Le Major
Commandg Battalion Texas Rangers
Sir

It is the order of this Department, provided you can procure ammunition provisions and transportation suitable for a campaign, that you proceed in the direction of the Double Mountains which will be 120 miles in distance and from thence to the "Big Spring" on the Salt Fork of the Colorado, about the same distance, it is from Redminski to the Double Mountains, and from thence to Fort Mason, where dispatches with orders will meet you.

It is desirable that strict attention be paid to Indian trails which may have been in the settlements. It is also expected that when the command returns that a report will be made of all important discoveries, and information affecting the security of the frontier. All information that can be obtained is desirable.

It is required that order and subordination be maintained throughout the command. It will be proper and necessary that the command should be supplied before taking up the line of march. 21,000 Rations have been sent to Colonel Johnson, and this command will not require the supplies, or there will be enough to supply your command.

I have the honor to be
Yours Obedt Servant &c
Wm Houston

(Signed)

Executive Department
Austin August 6, 1860

Leut J Carson

Commandg Detachment Texas Rangers

Sir

Upon receipt of these orders you will muster your detachment of men out of service, making out a correct muster roll of the Detachment and forward it to this Department.

All Government property in the possession of the men you will take an account of, take the same in your possession and report to this Department.

I have the honor to be
Yours Obedt Servant &c
Wm Houston

(Signed)

Executive Department

Austin August 6. 1860

Mr W. Turner
Sir

You will hand over to Frank Hammett and Mr D. C. Burleson, the mules belonging to the State and now in your possession as also the 'Cayuse' and outfit, taking their receipt for the same. I send them with great expedition.

Your Obedt Servant
(signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin August 6th 1860

Colo M. L. Johnson

Commanding Texas Rangers

Sir

On the 31st of July, 21,000 complete Rations left this place for Belknap for your command and will reach that point by the 25th of this month.

You will have a detachment of men there, in readiness, to receive store and take care of them, upon their arrival until further orders. It is important that I should be apprised, by every mail, from Belknap, of what is going on there.

I have the honor
to be &c &c &c

(signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin August 6th 1860

Mr. James H. Swindells

Dear Sir

On the 31st of July, 21,000 complete Rations left this place for Colonel Johnson's command, and will reach Belknap by the 25th. I have ordered Colonel Johnson to have a detachment at Belknap to receive them and to take care of them. Should they reach you before the detachment arrives at Belknap you will take charge of them and see them properly cared for until an officer and detachment arrives. See that they are stored and cared for.

Very Respectfully
(signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin August 6, 1860

Mr C. S. Litchman

Dear Sir

Not being aware, at the time of your appointment as Notary Public, that you were an officer in the Confederate Army, and the fact of your being such an officer under the Mexican Government, rendering you ineligible to any office under the State Government, you will from the receipt of this, consider your appointment revoked.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin August 7th. 1860

My Dear Sir

Your truly interesting letter was this moment received, and I immediately sent my private secretary into the City to see the Marshall and Sheriff and give them ideas of the case and see if the person spoken of by you has been, or is now in the City. But not that every thing will be done in season if it is so. It may be

I regret that you did not send a description of this person, as I have no doubt, but that he will change his name when it suits him. So pray send his description and I will advise that the neighbors raise a posse and send after him. It can be traced on his route. What age is he, what size and what complexion?

You are aware that I have been charged with befriending the Indians, when I would suggest that while we might have a hand in it, and for all this abuse I thought there was a motive and the constant cry about the "Secret Indians" has its object. If there had not been, there would not have been any talk on to get up affidavits of the fact of reserved Indians being seen and spoken to by persons who said they recognized them. We now form their own opinions of my suspicions.

This morning my Secretary has returned after seeing the Sheriff who says the fellow may be here as there are many strangers in the City. He will give notice to the other officers to be on the lookout. Should I get any news about Springs I will communicate immediately.

I close this letter with the hope that our frontiers may have peace and security. It would be well to get truthful and full confessions of the most intelligent of those who have been so pretended.

Very Truly Yours

Sam Houston

Joseph M Cox

(Signed)

Coxville

Hill County Texas

Executive Department
Austin August 14th 1860

Colo A. H. Walker
Sir

Your letter of July 28th in relation to Mr Wm C Trimble has been received.

The application is one of a novel kind, such as one never having been presented to this Department before, within my knowledge. It appears from your showing of the case that a private bargain has been entered into between the securities of the fugitive and Mr Trimble whereby Mr Trimble is to receive the amount of the forfeited bond in case the Executive should intervene to relieve them from any obligation to the State. The Executive can officially become a party to no such private agreements. He can only act between the principals and the securities and the State and only then where judgment has been found and upon the presentation of the proper transcripts of the proceedings had in the trial.

To interpose Executive clemency in the manner you desire, would be to establish a precedent hitherto unknown, and to exercise a power not to be found within the constitution. We must therefore respectfully decline to act in the matter.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin August 14th 1860

Rich Nixon Walker
Sir

Your letter of July 28th has this moment reached me. Your master rolls have been handed over to the Pay Master and an early date he will be prepared to pay off your company.

As to commutation of forage, you will readily perceive by reference to the law, that forage was to be furnished only where practicable.

So soon as the pay rolls are prepared and the pay master ready to pay your company you will be notified of the fact.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Austin August 14th. 800

My Friend

Your kind favor has been received and considered. I had not failed to overlook the field in the present canvass for President, my letter to J. Carroll Smith shows my position and leaves my friends at liberty to act as they please. It was written to place myself in a proper position, before the world; this is now done and I feel at rest.

I had no hand in introducing the present state of things. So far as the Democratic party is concerned, I even say, that all its troubles and distractions grow out of the passage of the Nebraska Bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that Breckinridge and Douglas formed part of the caucus of seven who converted the measure, and procured the Senate of Kentucky to introduce the proposition to repeal the compromise. Now all this I know and the calculation was to select Mr. Pierce, so as to make the South a unit and with it to carry Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania, so that Mr. Pierce would come in with the New York.

In all this, Mr. Breckinridge used Mr. Douglas's aid. I opposed it as destructive of the Democratic party and dangerous to the South and the Union. I was, by both these men and the administration pack, set upon and denounced. I then declared I would never vote for a man who had taken part in that nefarious measure against the home of my family and the land of my adoption.

Now in all this how could I do otherwise than remain neutral, between the men now in the field? What could it avail if I were to come out and cry huzza for Breckinridge, when he were to get the United South it would not elect him? Could he get his own State? Doubtful, and if he could, can he get Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania? Can he calculate on getting one Northern State? If so I cannot tell which one. My desire is to hold and husband all the strength I have, if the time should come to meet the subject of Disunion. It may be required, but I hope not.

As to my having any wish to be President, I can say before high heaven, I have not a wish or desire to be placed in the office.

Can I endorse the administration of Mr. Buchanan after the exposure of defalcations and corruptions for the last three years? I cannot and I am perfectly willing to remain with folded arms and leave our destiny in the hands of an almighty God who alone has wisdom to foresee and power to direct. How could I affiliate with Reth, Ganev, Davis, Averson and others? Have I not warred against their principles for fourteen years and in the face of their great leader, Mr. Calhoun? Can Mr. Breckin-

ridge be separated from these men while he is their representative?

If you take the men without their principles, he has no position to stand upon. In these troublous times, our only ark of safety is the Constitution and the Union. If we will sustain these we have every thing to hope, and if we disregard them we have nothing but anarchy and destruction to expect, and these in their most distressing forms.

In my conclusion, I can only say that I have lived since early life a Jackson Democrat and as such I will live so long as I am on this soil of freedom, which has been baptized so by blood of better men than those who seek to inflict upon its vitals a wound no skill can ever cure. The Nations of the earth who hope for liberty would fetch one sack cloth, and none but tyrants would rejoice at such a calamity to the hopes of the world.

There is nothing selfish in all this, for I have assured you of my feelings in relation to the Presidency. Nothing but the wisdom of Divine Providence can so dispose matters, as to advance the wishes of my friends. I do not expect or desire them to be ordered so as to involve me in cares beyond those which my countrymen have imposed upon me. I shall so far as possible, discharge the duties of my station, and not attempt to control or direct the actions or opinions of any one beyond the sphere of my official action.

Lincoln under no circumstances would I vote for Douglass, Bell or Breckinridge I could not support, unless to save my Country and Mr. Bell I should not vote for. But I cannot see how the withdrawal of any two of the Candidates can elect the third.

The strife of the two sections of the Democratic party is such that they would not unite, nor would the Bell men go to either, or either of the sections go to Bell.

Thus you have the whole field before you. So I say stand by the "Constitution and the Union," and so long as the laws are enacted and administered according to the Constitution we are safe, when this ceases to be the case we can see and comprehend the extent of the evils and understanding them devise the remedies, as wise men who know and value their rights, but not create men of straw that we may demolish them with rhetorical fustians, only to influence the public mind without regard to consequences.

Truly Yours

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Ed. Vol. 4. Vol. 4.
Houston
Texas

Executive Department
Austin August 15th 1860

Mr J. H. Curtis
Dear Sir

Your letter of the 11th relative to the organization of a volunteer Artillery company, has just been received. The Government has not on hand a single piece of artillery, and would be pleased to furnish your company.

Very Respectfully,
Signed, *Sam Houston*

Executive Department
Austin August 15th 1860

Mr J. H. Murray & Bros
San Saba
Gentlemen

All the government property in your hands you will dispose of in auction after ten days advertisement and make report of the sale to this Department.

You will use every means to dispose of it at the best advantage.

Very Respectfully,
(Signed), *Sam Houston*

Executive Department
Austin August 15th 1860

Captain W. C. Valby mple
Commanding Texas Troops
Sir

I have received dispatches from Colonel Johnson, informing me he had ordered you back to your old station on the Wichita. Previous to receiving this information, I had ordered him, (and dispatched the order) to form a Battalion of your company and that of Capt Burleson, hold an election for Major and order the Battalion upon an extended scout South west from Rockwall, thence into the settlements to Fort Marion and there await further orders.

Colonel Johnson's dispatch was dated Jan. 31st, and Capt Burleson must have marched several days before my orders reached the command, and you yourself must have resumed your former position previous to their arrival. Hence my orders must, to some extent, be speculative.

Upon receipt of this order you will march your command to Liberty Hill, to be mustered out of the service of the State.

You will forward, at least, an express informing me at what time you will reach Liberty Hill, so that I may be prepared to receive you.

an officer there ready to muster the command out of service.

Upon your march homeward, you will see that no private property suffers no molestation from your command, and that discipline and subordination are strictly maintained.

I have the honor

to be &c &c

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin August 21, 1860

To the Major in Command of Battalion Texas Rangers
or to Capt Edward Boulson

Sir

Upon receipt of this order, you will order Waltrip's command to march forward to Liberty Hill in Williamson County, to be mustered out of the service of the State, and you will order Boulson's command forward to San Marcos in Bays County for the same purpose. Each Captain will forward, and, an express giving information to the Department of the time they will reach their respective stations, in order that an officer may be prepared to muster the commands out of service.

You will order each Captain to be careful that no molestation of private property is permitted on their march to respective stations, and that strict discipline and subordination is maintained.

I have the honor

to be &c &c

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin August 23, 1860

Capt Edward Boulson

Commanding Texas Rangers

Sir

Upon receipt of these orders you will march your command to San Marcos Bays County, to be mustered out of the service of the State. You will dispatch an express, ahead, giving information to the Department of the time you will reach San Marcos, in order that an officer may be prepared to muster the command out of the service.

You will be careful that no molestation of private property is permitted upon your march to San Marcos, and that strict discipline and subordination is maintained.

I have the honor

to be &c &c

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Executive Department

Dear Sir

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 3rd with accompanying petition has been received.

Such as I would like to grant the petition. I am confident in the facts and proceedings as set forth in evidence going to show that the Security, &c. &c. &c. &c. used any violence to have the negative answer to him. There is no evidence before me. The Executive might act in the premises.

When I assumed that his commission was known at the time of the trial and that he was now and still in parties would bring him to justice I should not hesitate to grant him the petition.

Very Respectfully

Signed

John A. Andrew

Com. Sec. of the State

at the Capital of the State

Col. R. H. Lee

Com. Sec. of the State

Dec. 30

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your petition of the 3rd inst. in regard to the execution of that security.

I can not only assure you of the respectability of the petitioners but also that the same set forth by them in full accordance.

Trusting that it may be in your power to grant them the protection desired, I am

Very Respectfully Yours

(Signed)

John A. Andrew

Executive Department

Executive Department

My Dear Sir

I wish you to visit Annapolis as soon as you conveniently can, as I have determined to give you a situation in the Geological Bureau worth at least \$1500 per annum. Your letter would have been answered long since, but my business has been so pressing and so complicated as well as incessant that I have been prevented by many things from necessity. I have thought of writing to you and requesting your presence for the situation of Principal.

The Katzenbach has been and is in the foreground of mind, however has not been made up as to the removal of Dr. Shumard, but I am inclined to think it will remove.

25

I wish then you would write to me immediately.
With regrets that I have delayed writing to you so long.

I am

Truly Thy Friend

W^m Francis Moore

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Austin August 27th 1860

My Dear Colonel

I have now the pleasure of thanking you for two letters.
When the first arrived I was so situated that I could not write.
The second came two days since and I replied very briefly. On
the 12th inst Mrs Houston presented me with another son, of course a
fine child in midwife parlance. Since then she has been so unwell,
that for ten nights I was not undressed, so you will think I have had
a protectorate at home to claim my attention.

Will you will have received a letter ere this reaches
you from dear John Hancock. I know there is no more worthy gentleman
and he is fully reliable. You may say to him every thing, as well as any
thing. Tell him about raising funds in the U. S. is gammon. If the
Bond & Co. cannot be approached, it would take years to raise a reliable
force to achieve any glorious result. I know of no one more competent to
consider and mature the manner as well as the subject than yourself.

Our judge has given some opinion of it. Richardson to
me, says since we have a loan as well as the company, we should have invited them to
invest in the project to give forth and will meet him there, and of course your-
self, and if they the Bond holders will go into it, to know on what terms,
with mutual guarantees for the performance of obligations. To moot this sub-
ject in the U. S. would awaken and interpose obstacles to success, if
not defeat the project. No, the Bond holders are the men to whom
we are first to look. It is stated here that they the B. H. are offered
their Bonds at 33 1/3 per cent discount, and even less than that. If
this project succeeds, no matter under whose direction they could if
wisely and ably managed, realize every dollar of the principal as
well as the interest of their debt in five years. This I believe but
will they think so? Will men in London trust any man so far
from home? But we can try and try.

As to the plan of operations, that is a small mat-
ter, and if we have the money, without which no man can move,
it will be an easy matter to give motion to the achievement in
the right direction.

So soon as Judge Hancock receives an answer
I will apprise you of it. In the meantime let me hear from
you as often as you may find it convenient as you know
it delights me at all times to hear from you.

I will write to day to Genl. Ben. McCulloch, you
can let him in my letters. Ben will do for a very big Capt.

as my Red brothers say.

Mrs Houston writes with me in regards and benedictions to yourself and son

Devotedly Yours

Sam Houston

Mann

Austin August 28. 1850

My dear General

To day I have written to our friend Colonel Mann, and advised that you should see its contents. You will see by it that I am for some work if it is undertaken. We look on it as a mission of mercy and justice, and cannot but wish to see the spirit of justice and equity, it would be to elevate and exalt Texas to a position among the nations of the world.

A friend of yours and mine, wishes to know how long it would take Colonel Force, or whoever may be the manufacturer to make seven or ten thousand of his rifles, and what they must be furnished at all, complete? If this question should be asked and get out, it would do us good and might create a thousand foolish or silly rumors. So it is best to keep it shut down.

I wish to obtain one of these rifles, and I will now describe it to you, the price I wish. Let it be the best long in the barrel, bore to ball to the ground, from the end of the cartridge to the muzzle rifled, the chamber smooth surface. The rifles, or the threads to be straight and the rifling and grooving to be so made as to prevent the least possible friction. No twist in the rifles, perfectly straight. You will not approve of this plan, and yet I feel assured that it is the best conceived by man. Were we together I could convince you of its truth. Have you suggested the improvement in the cartridge. I wish the gun to weigh from 7 to 8 pounds, and I wish it 8 inches from the butt to become gradually thin to the muzzle, leaving it thick enough at the muzzle, not to dent or mangle.

Now please see if such a gun can be made, and what a flavor of good material will cost. I am thus particular because I want a gun to my liking, and if I can't get it I will never buy again, and this is my wish. Do, then, to economize, for on the rich in the direction of research, and with another gun. Who that is a Christian would not feel interested in his household to provide for it?

Salute all friends. Oh Ben, on my horse, I forgot to tell you that I am out of the scrape for President. I am now folded, and will stay as long as some man is appointed at once.

Mrs Houston and the children write in regards to you.

Don't get married

Yours Truly

Sam Houston

Ben McCulloch

Executive Department
Austin September 3rd 1860

Mr. Miller R. Folk
Sir

Information having been filed at this Department, touching certain frauds committed upon the Ballot Box of one of the precincts of your County; and that said frauds were perpetrated through the aid of a band of Mexicans commanded by one Miller, a German, and armed, by order of Captain Fournier with the State arms furnished to him for the use of his company of

The Executive desires to ascertain from you the full particulars. You will please forward to this Department the statement of the matter which you had prepared to send by a private gentleman

Very Respectfully,

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin September 3, 1860

Mr C. Lomskold
Sir

A charge has been filed in this Department to the effect that the State arms which were furnished to you for the use of your company were previously to the late election transferred from the possession of your command to that of a company of Mexicans; that such transfer was made by your order, ostensibly to protect the ballot Box of a certain precinct in your county, but in reality to secure the holding of fraudulent votes at said precinct.

Considering the grave character of the charge and the estimate hitherto formed with regard to yourself the Executive will defer any action in the matter until you have had sufficient opportunity to render an explanation and vindication of yourself, for which purpose the facts are placed before you.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Washington, D.C., Dec. 10, 1860

Mr. Richardson
Dear Sir

I thank you for the confidence you manifest in me, and I trust that I am not unworthy of it. You ask, "Would it be good policy for all the Governors of the Southern States to be required to the subject of making such appropriation as will suffice for them all the rate improvements in the fire arms and in such quantities as will be adequate to their defense with all necessary ammunition &c provided we must be driven to the necessity of a Southern Confederacy."

Such policy would, to my mind, be worse than essential to the interest of the South and moreover, it would have a direct tendency to aggravate sectional feeling. The great evils of which we complain are mostly of our own making and it is very certain that we are so depraved, and which is so rapidly separating the nation into two hostile property, destroying at the same time that national confidence which has hitherto sustained our commerce, has been brought about by the acts and errors of crazy politicians. To promote the vicious sentiment of Southern Ultra Secession Democracy, and the policy which you suggest were it not to countenance this dangerous doctrine would place the Southern States in an attitude hostile to the Government and fratricidal in its design and intent.

There can be no aggravation of evil which would justify the dismemberment of the Union as its only remedy. Such a contingency may possibly never arise for every wrong of which the South complains there is to be found in the Magna Charta of our rights a constitutional remedy. The Federal arm and the Federal Judiciary have never been appealed to in vain they have been found equal to every demand made upon them and for imaginary evils which find a local habitation and a name nowhere but in the distempered dreams of Southern enthusiasts who are so apt to see the Southern States in a state of anarchy, and by one concerted action at the South to sweep the Southern States into a revolution and this is by the men who have never raised an arm to give stability and prosperity to the Government which they would tear into pieces and to the Union which their fathers cemented with their hearts and blood.

The present aspect of political affairs is well calculated to fill with alarm every true patriot's breast. The two great geographical divisions of the Union are arrayed one against the other and the common interest upon disuniting the Union is the meaning of the movement of some a crisis has been reached which will determine the future of the father of the Republic.

These greater lights of the political heaven, for we are Jack

son, Webster and Clay have passed away, but their precepts and examples remain with us yet, constituting the main pillars in the temple of our freedom. Their lives were devoted to the great work of perpetuating the Union and strengthening the constitution. With proper regard for these administrations can the conservative masses of the country be expected to follow in the lead of demagogues, whom numbing of the teachings of the past and deaf to the pleading appeals of the future, would fix in mind of disunion and imolate upon the altar of a worse than madened fanaticism the very spirit of liberty. These gentlemen are indebted to the Union for the very protection and manifest blessings they enjoy and yet they would apply the paracidal torch to the most perfect structure of human liberty ever revealed to the world.

We cannot recur too often to the responsibility we owe to the Union and as patriots we should esteem it our first duty to free our country from any attempt by sectional leaders to abrogate any portion of our country from the rest and more especially should every patriot on the land, unite to rebuke and put down the spirit of sectionalism and disunion which designing men have fostered and nurtured to promote their own selfish and ambitious ends.

Witnessing this tendency of sectional political parties, I have withdrawn from the contest in support of a Union ticket of all parties to defeat Lincoln.

Very Respectfully,

Your friend

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin September 4th 1860

Messrs H. C. Pease, H. Hough, R. S. Holland

James Barclay & Others

Gentlemen

Your petition urging me to take steps for the protection of the Alabama Indians against violence has been received.

In reply, allow me to say that I have in response to your call adopted such means as will secure those poor creatures, now dependant upon our humanity from harm and I solicit at your hands as well as all the good citizens of Tyler County a hearty co-operation.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

San Francisco, August 27, 1860

Captain Edward Burleson

Commanding Texas Rangers

Sir

Upon receipt of this order you will muster your men for discharge. Captain Joseph Walker will meet you at San Marcos and muster your command out of the service of the State.

All government property, mules, wagons, arms, tents, ammunition, rations and government stores of every description you will take charge of and having reported the same to this Department, hold subject to the order of the Executive.

Upon the command being mustered out of service you will be required to swear to the rolls.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Wm. Stevenson

Executive Department

San Francisco, August 29, 1860

Capt Joseph Walker

Sir

Immediately upon receipt of these orders you will proceed to San Marcos and there muster the command of Captain Edward Burleson out of the service of the State.

You will take a correct account of all government property, mules, horses, ambulances, wagons, arms, ammunition, tents and other stores in the possession of the command and turn them over to Captain Burleson, with instructions to hold them subject to the order of the Executive. You will also take care to keep a correct

You will make out correct muster rolls of the state and conditions of the company at the time of mustering it out of service, and require the Captain to certify the same on oath.

As soon as you have executed this order, you will report to this Department.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Wm. Stevenson

Executive Department

Austin September 8. 1860

Colo Robert C. Lee

San Antonio.

My Dear Sir

Desiring some information relative to the proper proceedings in paying off discharged troops which I cannot obtain from any work in my possession, I have to request that you will have me informed upon the following points

Are the muster rolls of disbanded companies deposited with the Pay-Master for settlement with the troops?—

Is it not the duty of the Pay-Master to make out the pay-rolls from the muster rolls and to settle with the men thereupon?—

After having settled with the troops, where should the Pay-Master deposit the pay and muster rolls with what officers and officials?—

Is it necessary that pay-rolls and accounts should be submitted to the Auditor, the Comptroller and to the Register of the Treasury for examination after having been adjusted by the pay master?—

When settlements have been made without payments are not the certificates of the Pay-Master sufficient evidence of the Government's indebtedness to the soldier, for the issuance of warrants for their pay?—
Are not the Pay-Master's pay-rolls and accounts his vouchers to settle with the Comptroller upon?—

Any information you can give me on these points, I shall be thankful for, and if I have any military work from which it can be obtained, and will forward it to me for a time, I shall regard it as a great favor and will return it as soon as I have informed myself.

I have the honor

to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Sept 11. 1860.

Colo R. C. Lee.

Executive Department of Texas

Dear Sir

Information has just reached this department that the Texas portions of the Joint Commission to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico will shortly reach Fort Davis.

The Commissioner W. H. Russell Esq. desires it force under his command not sufficient for defence in case of an attack by Indians.

You will confer a great favor upon the Department in providing the Commissioner with an escort from Fort Davis to

San Antonio or such point from whence it can proceed with safety,
 hoping that it will be in your power to grant the request.
 I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully Yours,

P.S.

(Signed)

James Hamilton

There member has been
 removed to form a new one.

Executive Department

Quarter September 10, 1860.

Messrs B. H. Robinson;

B. H. Walker &

Genl. L. Roe & Directors of the Penitentiary.

Gentlemen

By reference to my detailed orders and instructions of the 2nd of January last, you will find that I requested the Board to perform certain duties by which they would be able to vindicate the administration as well as the officers of the Institution, so that the former management could be contrasted with the present administration when it shall have arrived. I deem this necessary to indicate the conduct and character of all the officers concerned.

You have gentlemen, neither performed the duties assigned you nor have you rendered any excuse for your neglect. The other day I received a report purporting to be a report of the Board, upon which I promptly endorsed "unsatisfactory" and referred you to my instructions of the 9th of April to B. H. Robinson, as well as those to the Board of January 2nd. This report which I returned to Col. Barothers would certainly cut a very conspicuous figure in the official files of the Executive Office, or before the Legislature if it should be called for.

If it is the intention of the Board not to execute my orders to the letter, I shall be glad to receive information to that effect without further delay. From my knowledge of the gentlemen's disposition who compose the Board, as well as from our personal and social relations, I will not allow myself to conclude that it was their intention to withhold the reports for the purpose of offering disrespect to me individually. My duties are too arduous and incessant to enable me to give more than one order for one purpose. Hence it is expected that my orders will be obeyed.

I may have omitted in my first instructions to direct a report of every convict that had escaped, and every one taken on the circumstances attending it.

By reference to my short note of the other day to Col. Barothers, you will find what I require in the case of H. Kendall.

I will write another letter to you so

were as I am able, in relation to another matter as I am now suffering with a fever

(Signed) Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin September 10, 1860

Wm B. Robinson

Wm M Walker } Directors of the Penitentiary
and Geo L Roe }

Gentlemen:

A draft drawn by you, in favor of Dr Markham, was been presented at the Treasury and payment very properly refused by the Comptroller.

It appears that Dr Markham is an appointee of yours, as assistant Physician. I have examined the law carefully and cannot find any authority conferred upon the Directors of the Penitentiary to make such an appointment by reference to Article 193, Page 478—

William White's Digest providing for the organization and government of a "House of Correction" you will see that this authority is conditionally given to the Directors, and it would readily apply, did the condition exist. But, as here is no "House of Correction" in existence in the State the authority for appointing an assistant Physician is clearly inoperative and must remain so until such an institution is built.

Deprived of the existence of neither law or necessity for such an appointment, it will not be recognized by the Executive until you have referred him to the authority under which you have acted, and an appointment of so much importance and responsibility should have been referred to the Executive.

There I do approve the appointment the Comptroller or still would not honor the draft drawn in his favor or in favor of any other such appointee.

(Signed) Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Sept 12, 1860

To the Chief Justice, Young County

Sir

You will hand over to Capt L. D. Ross the Prison in your possession, turned over to the Young County, Sheriff Detachment and take his receipt for the same.

(Signed) Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
 Austin, September 11, 1860

Capt. A. J. Jones

Sir

Dear Sir

Upon the arrival of the company at Belknap you will select a company of mounted volunteers of Belknap in men and send five with three subalterns, four Sergeants and four Corporals for service in the neighborhood of Belknap.

You will select as soon as possible some twenty confidential men who will compose a portion of your command and order them forward to Belknap with all dispatch to take charge of the rations stored there and to hold them until your entire command reaches that point.

Upon the arrival of the company at Belknap you will hold an election for officers and forward the results with your certificates of the election to the Adjutant General.

Whenever you deem it advisable you will select your commissariat and make two stations and a depot of the commissariat of your men in the selection of your supplies you will erect such buildings as you may deem suitable and also such fencing as may be actually necessary for the protection of your forces.

You will make your Posts or stations twenty miles of Belknap; selecting such positions as you may deem most advantageous for the protection of the same and the safety of the inhabitants of that vicinity, and in the execution of this order, you will guard the passes leading into the country upon which the same are held in all seasons, you will attack and if possible destroy them and you will hold yourself ready at all times to sustain the civil authorities in case of rebellion or resistance to the laws.

You will use every economy in the distribution of your rations of which you will receive of the Quartermaster or the Quaker, or any person or persons in whose charge the supplies at Belknap may be left. Four hundred complete rations of such kind and quality as may be best preserved by you for the use of the commissariat.

This is the minor details of your orders you are referred to the enclosed limited orders to all Texans commanding in the Military service.

The command is called out upon the same terms and under the same conditions of the Regiment under Colonel Johnson.

You will be subject to the orders of the Executive Council and will report only to this Department and as often as possible. You will take charge of all the supplies of Belknap and upon the arrival of the company at Belknap you will

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will distribute to them sufficient rations to take them home, the remainder you will be careful to have placed in a condition not to waste.

(Signed)

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin Sept 12, 1860

To Colo. M. T. Johnson, J. H. Swendell
and R. L. Luckett

Gentlemen

Any one of you having charge of the supplies belonging to the Government and stored at Belknap will upon demand of Capt L. A. Ross, deliver to him the whole amount of supplies and take his receipt for the same.

(Signed)

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin September 12, 1860

Colo. M. T. Johnson
Commanding Texas Rangers

Sir

Frank Hammett with dispatches from Captain Salysville arrived here on last evening. He brought none from you. Under other circumstances I might have been surprised as it is I am not.

Such a length of time has elapsed since my orders of August the 4th, and nothing, thus far, having been done. You will immediately upon receipt of this order carry into execution that portion of my orders of August 4th, relating to the disbanding of the troops raised by you. You will order the companies to the place where they were respectively raised and have them mustered out of the service in the manner indicated in the order, referred to.

Having learned verbally that Captain W. J. Johnson, declines the position assigned him near Belknap, that portion of my orders of August the 4th in relation thereto is hereby revoked, and I have this day ordered Capt L. A. Ross to raise a company of sixty men and re-assign to that point mentioned, take charge of that station and give protection to the adjacent country.

(Signed)

Very Respectfully
Sam Houston

Executive

Executive Department

October 13th 1860

Capt. W. C. Montgomery

Commanding Texas Rangers

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the 1st Cavalry.

I have been informed that information has been received from the authorities in Texas (to whom a letter has been sent) that the 1st Cavalry, under the command of Captain H. H. Hays, is now in the hands of the rebels and is being taken to the settlements of Fort Mason and then across further west.

The following dispatch was dated July 25th and Capt. Hays must have marched several days before any orders reached the command, and you yourself must have assumed your former command previous to their arrival. Hence my action must to some extent be speculative.

Upon receipt of this letter you will march your command to Liberty Hill (Williamson Co.) to be mustered out of the service. You will forward, about, as express information as to what time you will reach Liberty Hill so that I may have men ready to receive the command out of service.

Upon your march forward you will see that no private property suffers any molestation from your command and that discipline and subordination are strictly maintained.

I have the honor

to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

October 13th 1860

Capt. W. C. Montgomery

Commanding Texas Rangers

Sir:

Enclosed you will find copy of my order, signed, in which were forwarded to your old office location in Hill County. Assuming that they had never reached you, I forward a duplicate by which the same may be made out in case they are not received. I have also directed that the 1st Cavalry be mustered out of service. Immediately upon receiving this order, you will march your command to Liberty Hill, in Williamson County, to be mustered out of service, reporting to this Department by express when you will reach Liberty Hill.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin September 12th 1860

Capt L. J. Johnson

Sir

Having learned that you are indisposed to take the position I had assigned you, and having learned nothing from Colonel Johnson in relation to his action thereto, I have ordered Capt L. A. Ross to raise a company of sixty men and to relieve you immediately provided Colonel Johnson has obeyed your orders, and you will march your men home and have them mustered out of service by the Chief Justice, first swearing to the roll.

Very Respectfully

Signed:

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin September 12, 1860

Colo L. J. Johnson

Commanding Texas Rangers

Sir

Having learned that you have purchased a good many mules for the use of your command, and as you are aware that they will not be paid for until the Legislature makes an appropriation therefor, you had better, if it can be done, try and get the parties to take them back.

If this cannot be done, upon your arrival at Belknap you will turn over all the mules purchased for the Regiment to Genl Hammett and take his receipt for the same.

Very Respectfully

Signed:

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Sept 12, 1860

Capt Joseph Walker

Sir

Upon receipt of this order you will proceed without delay to Dallas and take charge of the government stores and mules now in the hands of Colo John A. Crockett. All the stores you will take charge of and dispose of to the best advantage, at either public or private sale, using all economy in their disposition. Upon receipt of the rolls from Colonel Crockett, if they are not sworn to, you will have them sworn to before the Chief Justice of the County or a justice of the peace, and forward the same to this Department.

As soon as you have executed this order you will report to this Department.

Very Respectfully

Signed:

Sam Houston

My dear Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, [illegible]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Executive Department
Austin September 25 1860

Hon. C. L. Johnson
State Comptroller
Sir

Replying to your letter of the 6th, requesting to be furnished with the Muster Rolls of all companies as also with copies of such orders and instructions as may be necessary to direct the proper disbursement of the Frontier Appropriation. I would say that I have considered the matter maturely and can find no authority or precedent for imposing the duties of Pay Master upon the Comptroller.

If the Comptroller can point me to any law or reason why such should be done, the Executive will be pleased to consider.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin Sept 26, 1860

Capt L. S. Fox
Sir

You have, hereby, authority to purchase such ammunition as you may deem necessary for the use of your command.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin Sept 27, 1860

Major W. H. Russell
Com of the Boundary Survey
Sir

I have received your letter of August 24th from Fort McKinnon, mentioning the sale of three wagons and fifteen mules. When you reach San Antonio, unless you can dispose of the remainder of the property at its full value, you will come on to this city without a moment's delay.

The Executive would say that he is surprised to find you returning by way of El Paso, when he had ordered you to return from the point of completion of the survey by the nearest and most direct route.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin Sept 28th 1860.

Mr J. Menaley

Contractor

Galveston

Sir— Your letter of the 22nd has been received.

You ask that an Engineer be appointed to examine the work done on the excavation of the Channel through West Galveston and San Louis Bayou but you omit to designate the person whom you wish appointed.

So soon as you have designated some competent person and forward the name to this Department the appointment will be made.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Sept 28, 1860

Capt Jno. Nelson

Sir

Your letter of the 10th respecting your late company has been received. Regarding I would say that as the roll is yet incomplete and the Executive having heard nothing from Gen W. G. Lober he will take no action until you forward the Duplicate roll complete.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Sept 28 1860

Mr W. Perry

Jefferson

Sir

Your letter of 2nd in relation to the completion of your contract on Caddo Lake and Bayou has been received.

The mode by which you will secure your money is this. Make out your account and forward it to this Department for approval when it will be presented to the Comptroller and a draft forwarded for the amount less one per cent which will have to be paid for exchange.

You will also have to appoint some agent to secure the amount from the Treasury. Let the appointment of the agent be appended to the account. If you so wish I will attend to it for you without cost to you.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Sept 28th 1860

Messrs. Hattman & Son
Gentlemen:

Relieving to your letter of August 25th I enclose my statement as far as regards the supplies of Lieut John Salmon's command, you will have to make out your accounts requiring cash articles and the same being them certified to on oath by Lieut Salmon and submit them to the Executive for approval. If there is money in Treasury, you will be paid in cash, otherwise you will receive pay in C.T. warrants.

As to the supplies furnished Lieut Fowles your orders of March 8th and 9th clearly indicate that it was until an appropriation is made by the Legislature. You will, however, make out your accounts for the same, have them certified by the Lieutenant and Vice Justice and forwarded to this Department, in order that they may be presented to the Legislature at an early date.

Very Respectfully

Signed:

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Sept 28. 1860

Hon. C. W. Johnson

State Comptroller

Sir:

I request that as soon as convenient, you will prepare the rolls, vouchers, accounts and all other papers necessary to establish the claim of Texas to certain money for reimbursement, for the amount paid out in defence of the frontier as in the several acts of Congress making appropriations therefor.

So soon as the papers are prepared for transmission to Washington City you will please inform this Department.

Very Respectfully

Signed:

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Sept 28. 1860.

Capt L. E. Ross

Sir:

Enclosed you will find an order on any person having charge of the mules belonging to the late Regiment of Colo Johnson. You requested fourteen but I request ten as being sufficient.

Very Respectfully

Signed:

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Sept. 28, 1860

To Col M. T. Johnson or Genl Hammett or any one
else having charge of the Government mules.
Gentlemen

Upon demand of Capt F. D. [unclear]
you will deliver to him ten good mules and take
his receipt for the same

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Sept 29th 1860

Capt J. M. W. Hall
Sir

Immediately upon receipt of these orders you will pro-
ceed to Waco and muster Capt F. D. Ross company of Rangers into the
service of the State, you will also receive the muster roll of Capt Ross
late company having the same sworn to before some Notary or Chief
Justice of the County.

You will then proceed to Padenah and see that rations
are distributed to the different companies of Colo Johnson's Regiment suf-
ficient to take them to the places where they were severally mustered into the
service, and you will notify the several Captains that they will be required
to swear to their muster rolls.

In the prosecution of this order you will use every
possible economy and dispatch. You will instruct the several Cap-
tains to forward their rolls to this Department and effect the ob-
jects suggested in your letter if possible

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Sept 29th 1860

Capt J. M. W. Hall
Sir

In addition to your orders of yesterday,
you will take charge of all the Government property
of every description connected with Colo Johnson's
campaign and its disposal of it to the best advantage

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Sept 29. 1860

Colo L. Johnson or the officer in command
of the State Troops at Belknap,
Sir

You will turn over all the property belonging
to the State and connected with your last command such as arms
munition ordinance stores, tents, spades, and all other property of every
description. The Government must Genl Hammett has an order
for unless disposed of as directed heretofore.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Oct 5th 1860

Mr M Means Esq

Dear Sir

Your letter of Sept 29th. relative to the pardon of
Frankie, has been received. Before the Executive can act upon the
petition, it will be necessary that the Department be furnished
with certified copies of the Judge's charge, the finding of the jury and an
abstract of the proceedings had on the trial of the case.

I have just returned from Wash. D. C. and am
very much engaged to day, in counting out the votes cast in last
State election; or I would write you more at length. By the time
you forward the proceedings in the case of Frankie I will have the
letter written to

You had better send me the names of the parties
who will accompany you, and also inform me as to their character
and whether or not you would be willing to vouch for them.

Very Respectfully

Truly yr friend

(Signed)

Sam Houston

P. S. By all means send
the Judge's charge

Executive Department

Austin Oct 1st. 1860

Genl Hammett

Sir

Your letter of the 26th. reached Genl Houston
just upon the eve of his departure to San Antonio.

Replying to your inquiries he directs me to say that all
articles, whether supplies or rations or ammunitions as well as horse
shoeing, will be paid for when the Legislature makes an appropri-
ation for that purpose provided the accounts are certified to by

the Chief Justice as being just and necessary for the service. Your certificate that the articles &c were received and used by the men, in service, will be necessary also.

Enclosed I hand a copy of the orders under which the minute detachments were called out, from which you will see that the men will not be paid for either services or supplies until the Legislature makes an appropriation therefor. The men as well as the merchants and parties furnishing them with supplies, know the conditions under which they were called out consequently they will have to wait until the Legislature meets.

Very Respectfully
W. J. Lindleton
Secy of Ex.

Executive Department
Austin October 6th 1860

Mr L. P. West
Bunkerville, Newton County,
Tex

Your favor of Sept 26th has this moment reached me. Replying I would say that the certificate of the organization of the "Bunkerville Artillery" has never been received at this Department. Besides the certificate of the Chief Justice. It will be necessary that you should file with your County Clerk a full and complete muster roll of your company, and forward to this Department a duplicate of the same. Upon receipt of the rolls and certificates the commissioners will issue

The State, at this time, has no arms of any description, except some few hundred flint lock muskets, consequently cannot furnish your company with the field pieces to which it would be satisfied.

Very Respectfully
W. J. Lindleton
Secretary of the Executive
(Signed)

Executive Department
Austin October 9th 1860

Hon Clement R. Jones
State Comptroller
Tex

In your letter of Sept 27th you say that the papers necessary to secure the money due to Texas from the Federal Government on account of frontier services, have been on file in your office since last spring and ready for transmission to Washington City.

The Executive regrets that you did not apprise him of the fact earlier, as they might have been so acted that the money

have long since, been placed in the Treasury.

Had you notified him of the fact as requested in his note of March 10th last, the accounts might have been arranged by our members in Congress, without any cost to the State, or such arrangements might have been made, that the money could be placed subject to the order of this Government.

As the necessary papers are ready for transmission, I desire that they be forwarded promptly authenticated, to Washington City, as requested in my letter of March 16th.

As Congress is not in session, and consequently the departments move at leisure, I regard it as best that they be forwarded at as early a day as practicable in order to secure immediate attention and settlement.

Very Respectfully,
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin October 10th 1860

Captain Joseph Phares
Sir

Immediately upon receipt of this order you will proceed without delay, to Liberty Hill in Williamson County and muster the command of Capt W. C. Walynah out of the service of the State. Upon mustering said command out of service, you require the Captain to swear to the will, before some Notary Public or the Chief Justice of the County, and you will take charge of all government property connected with the command and receipt to the Captain for the same.

All animals connected with the command you will bring over and leave in charge of Frank Hammett, and all other government property you will dispose of to the best advantage after giving due notice of sale.

Upon delivering the mules at Frank Hammett's you will take receipt for the same, and upon execution of this order you will report to this Department.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin Oct 12th 1860

Capt Joseph Walker.

Sir

In addition to my orders of 8 day you will at once take charge of all the animals connected with the Boundary-Survey Commission and deliver the same at Lieut Hammett, taking his receipt for them.

All arms and other property you will take charge of and report the same to this Department. You will receipt to Capt Wm H. Russell for all the property you receive from him as Boundary Commissioner

You will report as soon as you have executed this order.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin October 13th 1860

Mr John H. Johnson

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

Your letter of Sept 29th. has this moment reached me.

The letter and the accompanying documents in the case of Vathierin Jane Lee cannot be acted upon, as they came to this Department unauthenticated. It is impossible for the Executive to know either the Justices or the clerks of Counties in other States, their official character should be certified by the Secretary of State of D. C.

I enclose you the papers for proper authentication. When this is done you will return the same, whereupon the Executive will immediately act.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin October 13. 1860.

Mr Jack Waterhouse

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 6th in relation to your pay for ranging service has just reached me.

Replying I would say that I can give you no definite answer, as the Comptroller, up to this time, persists in violating the law positively refusing to issue his warrants upon the Lay Master's certificate.

As soon as the Comptroller determines to comply

at the time of the...
...
...

Executive Order
October 10, 1917

...
...

It is the policy of the Government to...
...
...

Signed
...

Executive Order
October 10, 1917

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Whereas it is the policy of the Government to...
...
...

...

Executive Order
October 10, 1917

Franklin D. Roosevelt
...

...

order you will carry out in the letter, permitting no one to interfere with you in disposing of them as heretofore directed.

Lieut Hammett informs the Executive that the State must sustain considerable loss through the neglect of parties having charge of the supplies and the improper disposition of some portions of them. You will ascertain, as near as possible by whom the waste has been permitted and the amount of actual loss, and notify this Department of the same, as also the particulars connected with the matter.

As you will be held responsible for the supplies, ordnance, stores and transportation turned over to you, you will be careful that every article is accounted for and that economy be used in every thing connected with the service.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin October 16. 1860

Captain J. M. Hall
Mustering Officer &c
Sir

Your orders of September 27th have no reference to the rules for which Lieut Hammett has an order. If the animals are not disposed of by Colonel Johnson, as directed, Lieut Hammett will take charge of them and bring them to this place. Your orders relative to government property, refer alone to ordnance stores, camp equipage wagons &c.

You will use every possible dispatch in the discharge of the duty entrusted to you, as the Executive will approve of no unnecessary delay.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin Nov. 1st 1860

Capt J. M. Hall

Sir— Your report of the 1st October has reached me. Replying I would say that so soon as you have mustered Captain H. D. Ross' company into the service of the State you will immediately report to Austin and report to this Department.

Should not enter your company to be mustered into service upon receipt of this order, you will instruct the Chief Justice to muster his company into service, receiving the officers and return the roll to this Department and immediately return to Austin and report to this Department.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Texas 2nd 1860

Hon. President of Texas

Chief Comptroller

Sir

Information having been received at this Department through the Chief Secretary of State and through the Secretary of the Executive Council some of the rolls or other papers necessary to establish the claim of Texas upon the Federal Government for monies expended in defense of the frontier are lost or misplaced, the Executive desires if such is the case, to be informed what rolls are missing and to what extent.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant

Signed

Very Respectfully

J. W. Johnson

Executive Department

Austin Texas 2nd 1860

Capt L. S. Rose

Commanding Rangers

Sir

Your letter of the 1st October has been received.

You speak of the necessity of having a wagon and say that unless otherwise instructed you will purchase one. The Executive can see no necessity for such a purchase as there are doubtless wagons connected with Colonel Johnson's command and you will find a requisition upon Colonel Johnson for such an one as suits your purpose.

The corn (2300 bushels) you speak of having purchased is more than there can possibly be any use for, with full rations for day for your animals it would last nearly six months. It is expected that most of your men will be upon the scout at the time during which this corn must subsist upon. Consequently the amount is much larger than there can be any necessity for. It was never contemplated that the command would be permanently kept in the service but simply so long as the necessity might exist. If you have not received it, you will not be able to use it more than for feed, and you will exercise in its distribution the strictest economy.

You speak of the ammunition on hand at Belknap and say there is on hand only a few kegs of powder. This the Executive regards as amply sufficient, taken with the surplus which Colonel Johnson must turn over upon disbanding his command. You will not be authorized to purchase any more ammunition until further orders. As to the provisions and supplies at Belknap you will have them guarded until you consider them perfectly safe and that no more forwarding or turning is permitted.

An account has just been presented for a new campaign.

page 4c These articles being only for temporary use, a few axes only were necessary and the Executive expected they would be obtained of Colonel Johnson; as to camp equipage the men are required by law to furnish themselves.

The enclosed account I have no doubt is all correct, but it is necessary that it should be sworn to by you, as business has been conducted so loosely by the disbursing officers of the State, that the Executive is forced to throw every possible guard around the Treasury. When you have sworn to it, return it to this Department and it will be approved.

The Executive has every confidence that you will properly conduct the business intrusted to your care, but as an Executive officer, I cannot too frequently remind you of the necessity of economy in all things.

You will report to this Department as often as possible.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin Texas Nov 3rd 1860

Colonel J. L. Johnson
Sir

Your letter from Belknap of the 14th October has been received in which I notice the remarks used by you, "full and discretionary power over it" alluding to the expedition authorized under your command.

That "full and discretionary power" was understood to arise from the fact that your command would be so remote from the seat of government that every contingency could not be anticipated by the Executive, and that the discretionary power given was to be exercised in the accomplishment of the object for which it was designed, and that you would remain subject to the orders of the Executive. The power given to you extended mainly to the preparation necessary and preliminary to the expedition, and it was also understood that as soon as the troops could be marched to Belknap and there organized, the expedition was to move promptly and to prosecute the campaign until it should terminate and then to disband. To the accomplishment of these objects the Executive lent all his energies and every facility within his control was afforded.

From the tenor of your letter, you appear to express general dissatisfaction. As to the grounds for your dissatisfaction I have nothing to say, only to regret much the information I have received, that my orders have not been obeyed and the campaign long since terminated, as it was understood when your appointment was given to you with the power conferred, that the campaign would be completed in ninety days, or at farthest in four months which I thought entirely practicable.

I shall be glad to receive your detailed reports of the management of the Regiment. It may be of some use to the State, and it will be gratifying to me. As to the propriety or not of the expedition, I will leave that to the public.

[illegible]

The first of these is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference. This is
 due to the fact that the Government
 has been unable to secure the necessary
 funds to carry out its policy of non-
 interference. This is due to the fact
 that the Government has been unable
 to secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of non-interference.

[illegible]

The figure consists of five sequential line drawings of a larva at different stages of development. From left to right: 1. A single, elongated cell with a central nucleus. 2. A cell with a more defined nucleus and some internal structure. 3. A cell with a prominent, dark, circular nucleus and some internal granules. 4. A cell with a very large, dark, circular nucleus and some internal granules. 5. A segmented, worm-like form with a head region and several body segments.

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100

[illegible]

Figure 1 is a line graph with the following data points (approximate values):

| Number of hauls | <i>P. setiferus</i> (%) | <i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> (%) | <i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> (%) |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| 2 | 25 | 10 | 3 |
| 3 | 45 | 15 | 4 |
| 4 | 65 | 20 | 5 |
| 5 | 80 | 25 | 6 |
| 6 | 90 | 30 | 7 |
| 7 | 95 | 35 | 8 |
| 8 | 98 | 40 | 9 |
| 9 | 100 | 45 | 10 |
| 10 | 100 | 60 | 10 |



John Brown

20

You are kindly advised that I will not be able to
be with you as usual by the 10th of the month, for the reason of my
not being able to leave the city of New York.

The Constitution being printed with the following warrants to Capt. Thompson's Company, you are hereby notified that his action in such case is in accordance with the laws and warrants will be by the Government and the Court.

1945

Signature

Executive Office

Austin Nov. 3, 1860

Hon C. R. Jones

Comptroller of the Treasury
Sir

As soon as the muster Rolls, vouchers, &c, necessary to procure the re-embursement to Texas of the amount expended for Frontier protection, are ready for transmission to Washington, it is my desire that a trustworthy and capable person shall be selected to bear them to that city and attend to the settlement of the business.

I would name George J. Durham Esq, Chief Clerk in the Comptrollers office as a person eminently fitted. His long connection with the Comptrollers office has given him a knowledge of all matters connected with the business possessed by no other person. His official connection with the Comptrollers office, and the fact that he is under bond and oath, will not only enable him to explain any points of difficulty which may arise, but will also effectually secure the interests of the State.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Office

Austin November 3, 1860

Hon C. H. Randolph

State Treasurer

Sir

A reference to your Report for the week ending on the 3rd of October, shows the sum of \$19,973.35 now in the Treasury on acc^t of University Land Sales.

In my opinion the Law appropriating the University Fund for Frontier Defence may be so construed as to permit the use of this amount for the same purpose. It is incidental to the University Fund.

A proper discretion would permit the use of this amount, the same to be returned to the University Fund, whenever the State may be able to do so.

We are now paying ten per cent per annum interest on our Treasury Warrants. This arrangement will not only enable us to sustain the credit of the State to some extent, but will save per annum \$1,997.35 interest.

An early reply giving your views is solicited.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department
 Andrew Johnson Dec. 21st

Dear General

I regret that I am not able to see you
 as you left the city very early in the morning.
 By the appointment of success that is contemplated
 in the matter of the new office with your knowledge on the subject
 I think it is that in fact it is not the case and will be
 void. It is the duty of the President and of the Secretary of
 War and called at my office you would have learned at once that
 none but the President's orders are valid with your
 for me and that the duty of the Comptroller will be to credit the
 Comptroller's account and it is his duty to check and correct
 his errors. Since the Comptroller has been denied notice in any
 manner, I think Comptroller commits no error, as he has done in
 many instances where in no way is correct it or if he chooses to
 pay money in the way of interest or interest in any
 and doubt how it is in any way that it is necessary.

I have strictly pursued the law and shall con-
 tinue to do so. There is a law as well as usage for the Comptroller to
 act in the payment of money but none for the Comptroller to pay
 money which have been or are in service. This conduct on the
 part of the Comptroller is sure in many violations of law and order
 and is an injury and to decide the authority of the Executive.

I will issue a proclamation declaring the notice of the
 Comptroller, contrary to law and forbidding his action. If it is con-
 venient for you to see me before the 15th inst. I will be most gratified.
 If you cannot see me as requested I will be waiting at the office.

Very Truly Yours

(Signed)

Andrew Johnson

Colo W. C. Johnson int. 3
 George Town, Texas 3

Executive Department

Dear General

On the 10th inst. I am, has been received at the nearest point of what I have receiv-
 ed no answer to my letter of the 3rd asking information as to whether it is necessary and such
 was necessary to procure from the United States, the money expended by Texas in the
 force, and in your possession, and also whether any of the same was in fact for
 him. The moment this information is ordered me I am ready to act in the
 basis authority to collect the money. My reason for still desiring the Comptroller to
 attend to the business will be given you.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Andrew Johnson

Executive Department

Austin Texas, Nov 15th 1860

Hon Clement R. Johns

State Comptroller

Sir

Herewith I return the bond presented by you as Comptroller, with my reasons for declining to receive the same.

In compliance with your request made through Mr Bud Holland, Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, a few weeks since, I stated that all I desired was that your bond should be made in accordance with law, and in response to your direct inquiry as to what I would require in regard to the securities that they should be perfectly solvent and that they should be vouched for in the usual form, suggesting the certificate of the Chief Justice or County Clerk.

The paper presented by you purports to be signed by certain parties residing in another County. Their signatures are neither witnessed by any party or authenticated by any officers of the law, or known to the Executive. Nor is any certificate appended showing the financial worth or solvency of the parties. They may be perfectly sufficient, but the Executive has no evidence of the fact. Your certificate as Comptroller, that they pay taxes on \$171,441.00 of property proves nothing. They may owe more than that amount, or their property be so encumbered that nothing can be made on it. Leaving out of question the propriety of permitting you to certify the worth of your own securities, the certificate does not show them to be worth a dollar.

The evidence of the worth of the parties should be furnished, but if the signatures are furnished in another County and unknown to the Executive they should be witnessed as well as authenticated.

The bond also purports to be signed and delivered in the presence of parties, but none appear upon its face. It is also without seals. In requiring the certificate of the Chief Justice or County Clerk as to the solvency of the securities, I do nothing unusual, or of which you can complain, and on reference to your bond given my predecessor Gov. Kimbrell, I find that the worth of the securities is certified to by the same. I have seen the County Clerk of this County, under his official seal, I ask no more.

It gives me pleasure to state as an evidence that I have required at your hands nothing more than the law demands, that Hon. C. R. Johns, Mr. Treasurer with him presented his bond, witnessed in due form and with securities residing in this County and known by the Executive to be worth an amount equal to that which shall at any time be in his hands.

In returning the papers presented by you as your official bond, the Executive will also say that there has been a manifest disposition on your part to force this issue upon him, also why

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, Nov. 7th 1860

H. L. Nienisen Esq
Sir

Upon the 19th of July last as I informed you, the Executive made requisition upon the Secretary of the Interior, that Department having exclusive control over Indian affairs, for the extradition of the Indian "Johnson".

In a letter just received from the Hon Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, in reply to said requisition the following suggestions are made. It is feared his (Johnson's) people would never surrender him into the hands of the Texans without resistance and he expresses the opinion "that if Johnson was delivered over to the Texans, his people would leave the reserve, take the Prairie and be a source of annoyance to the frontier settlers of Texas for years to come".

Upon receipt of the letter from this Department, making requisition for Johnson, the Secretary wrote to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Texas District Mr Rector, to deliver up the Indian upon the proper demand from this State; but subsequently countermanded the orders, and says. "But being advised by Superintendent Rector that the apprehension and extradition of Johnson would result in the abandonment by the Indians of their Reserves and would, in his opinion, not only jeopardize the peace along the entire Texian frontier, but certainly eventuate in war, I came after due deliberation to the resolution to Telegraph Superintendent Rector to suspend action on the letter from this office of August 1st, respecting the Indian Johnson until further advised, with the view of gaining time to take the matter into further consideration."

Again the Secretary writes, "The claim of the Executive of the State of Texas for the extradition of one of their (the Indians) most revered chiefs if complied with, must displease our, and the Indians, hope for quick and peace, as totally delusive. Only so state necessity should induce this Department to risk a contingency and consequences which Superintendent Rector and in my opinion justly, apprehends to be now impending; and concludes by respectfully submitting whether some method could not be devised by the Executive of Texas to relieve him as well as the Department from the difficulties created by this unpleasant and unfortunate affair."

The Executive has not in time in appraising you of the determinations of the Department of the Interior in this peculiar case. From the extracts above given, it would appear that the apprehensions and fears which have controlled the action of the Secretary are not altogether without foundation. The tribes upon the Texas prairie, south of Red River have been driven from their homes in Texas to the frontier people as it might be so may account the undelivered Johnson; a compliance with her rigid decree might wake the animosity of that people, now sleeping under the remembrance

Executive Department

Austin, Texas Nov. 8th 1860

Mr John R. Barrett Esq

Post B. B. & C. R. R. Co

Sir

I have this morning been shown a letter from you to the State Comptroller requesting that an Engineer be appointed to examine the work completed on your road.

The application should be made to the Board of school commissioners. So soon as you make the proper application, designating a capable Engineer, the appointment will be made.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Wm. Houston

Executive Department

Austin, Texas, Nov. 8th 1860

John Barrett Esq

State Comptroller

Sir

Your letter of this morning has been received, in which you inform the Executive "that the Muster Rolls of the Six Companies of mounted Volunteers called into service by Gen. Persifer F. Smith &c" with the exception of "Capt W. R. Brown's", are lost or not to be found in your office. This is greatly to be deplored as on several occasions I have been informed that they were ready for transmission to Washington City" and so I am inclined to not be aware that they are necessary somewhere and must be produced in order to secure a settlement. You speak of having addressed Mr. Bay, & Bay on the subject of these lost papers. Would it not be well to advise the War Department on the subject.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Wm. Houston

Executive Department

Austin, Texas Nov 9th 1860

John Barrett Esq

State Comptroller

Sir — In your previous communication you made reference to a letter, received by you from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in relation to the settlement of claims against the Federal Government. Papers of the Executive were furnished to me that letter, or furnished with a copy of the same & was very likely right be it more in the subject and some information acquired where by he might act advantageously, previous to his reply to your letter in relation to the settlement of the claims, as agent for the State in the settlement of claims against the Federal Government.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Wm. Houston

Executive Department
Austin Texas Nov 3rd 1860

Mr. Governor of Texas
State Comptroller

Sir

In reply to your note of the 1st inst proposing a "settlement of the existing differences between this (your) office and the Executive" by referring the matter to arbitration I have to say, that I am not aware of any difference, only that you consider your office as not belonging to the Executive Department and in respect subordinate to one Executive Head, and that you had since the commencement of the present administration, sought as it appears to me, on every occasion, to manifest a disregard of the authority of the Executive as well as the laws for the Government of the Department and the officers belonging to it, under the Constitution. As the head of the Executive Department of the Government I have no disposition to yield my discretion in regard to the transactions occurring in the different offices of the Department, to the judgement of any other, or to submit my action to the arbitrament of subordinates.

The reference of any extra judicial matter of business to a coordinate Department of the Government, when at some future day it may be called upon to decide judicially upon the "differences" existing between us, would be an insult to delicacy as well as a direct and ignorance on my part. As to the reference of these "differences" to the decision of the Attorney General, I have already informed you that to him yourself, as an officer of the Executive Department and subordinate to the head.

There are but three Departments known to our Government specified in our Constitution. Legislative, Judicial and Executive. As the officers of the Legislative are subordinate to the Legislature and the clerks and messengers of the Judiciary to the Courts, so in like manner are the officers of the Executive subordinate to the head of that Department who is directly responsible to the people for the conduct of its affairs and whose in the discharge of that responsibility is sworn to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

To some extent the Executive is responsible for the acts of subordinates, it is true, but the laws are executed, but under no circumstances are the subordinates responsible for the acts of the Executive.

Very respectfully
(Signed) John A. Davis

Sept. 11th 1860
Camp. 1860

Dear Friend,
I have just received your letter of the 10th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are well and happy. I am
also well and hope to hear from you again soon. I am
very much interested in the progress of your
work and hope to hear of many good things.

Yours truly,
C. J. Folger

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am
glad to hear that you are well and happy. I am
also well and hope to hear from you again soon. I am
very much interested in the progress of your
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also well and hope to hear from you again soon. I am
very much interested in the progress of your
work and hope to hear of many good things.

(Signed)

Chas. Pitt Andrews

Justin W. H. No. 17, 1860.

[Handwritten signature]

Mr. [unclear]

Yours letter of the 11th inst. is received and the
same is being sent to the other parties as a resolution of the same.
The same is being sent to the other parties as a resolution of the same.

It is no secret that the public mind
has been so far from entertaining the belief that any cause for re-
vision or amendment exists, or that the masses of the people would be
willing or likely to participate in turning the country into all the horrors of revolu-
tion and civil war.

of manhood and freedom should no more remain as
a thing, but the distressed state of affairs, no human being could
able to see injury that could be inflicted upon "manhood".

...they would compromise would first insure the... More-
over... it... chain of... Rapids... and...
...would follow... the... would be...
...before... the... of...
...which... the... beneath...
...acted... the... fighting...
...and... fighting up... after the...
...the...

Such a picture should not be coldly contemplated but
 when we consider we should soon be constituting the Palladium of
 our rights and the Union as the main pillar in the temple of our
 liberty and life. Consider the vast provisions of the one we hold our dear
 rights as a nation and cherish the Union, and while we resist
 we are at the same time our preservation is insured.

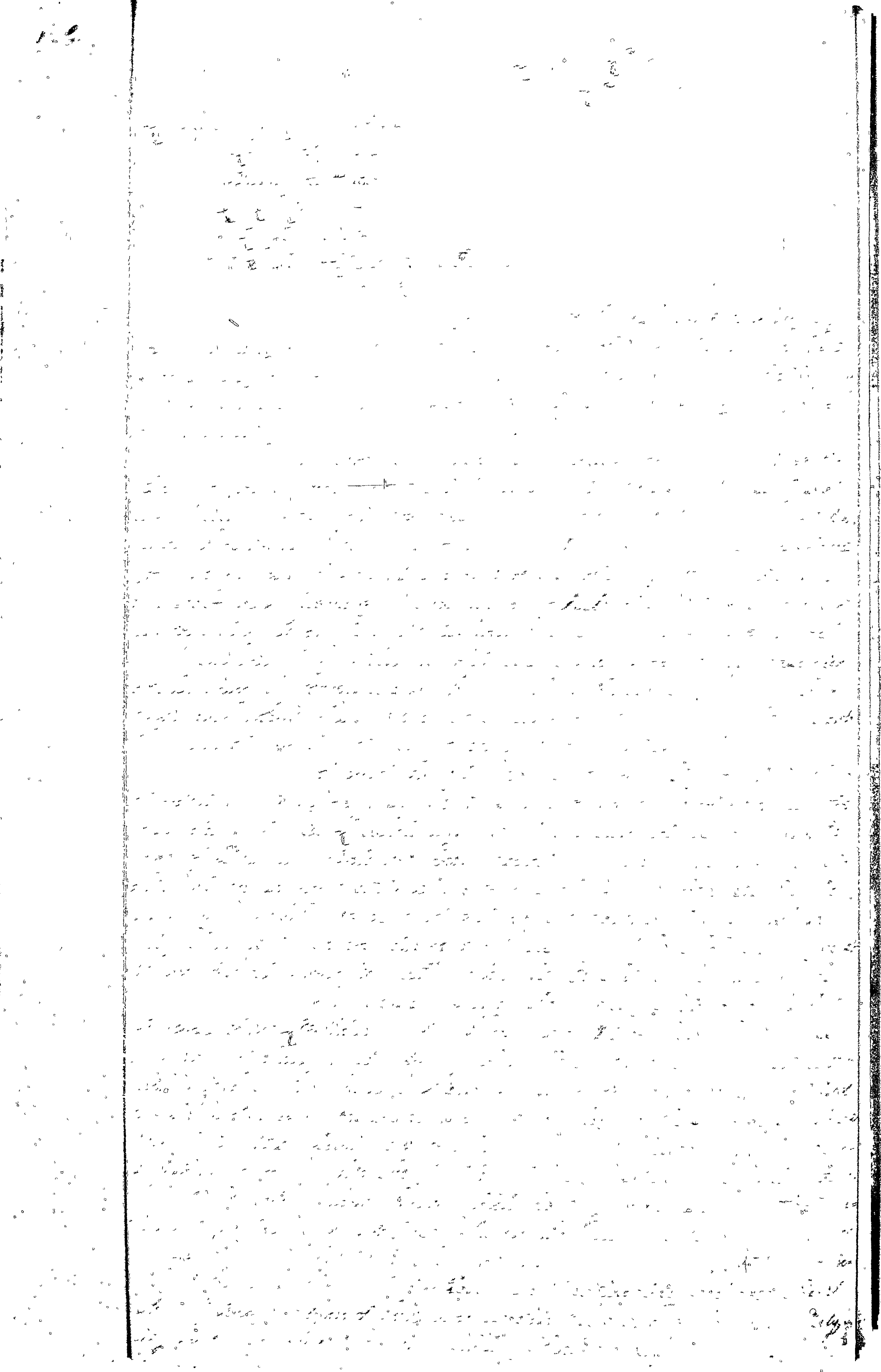
The advice is that you give your whole time and attention to the study of medicine, in order that you may be prepared to receive the full benefit of which an education would enable you.

1000

— 47 —

()

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$



As the Chief Executive of the nation he will be sworn to support the Constitution and execute the laws the oath will be sworn in conflict with the unconstitutional statutes created by his party in many of the States. Elected by that party, it is his nature that the conservators of the nation will watch his course with jealous care and demand at his hands a rigid enforcement of the Federal laws. Should he meet the same resistance, which other Executives have met, it will be his duty to call to his aid the conservative masses of the country, and they will respond to the call. Should he falter or fail, and by allowing the South to be subverted and in opposing the people of the South to must be forced from power. At the moment of his inauguration, there will be an inevitable conflict between the Constitution, which he has sworn to support and the unconstitutional enactments and actions of his party which he placed him in power. He has declared that the Constitution is unconstitutional. In its enforcement the conflict will be forth soon. I need not assure you that whenever the hour shall come, when we must choose between a loss of our Constitution or rights and protection, I shall choose the latter; and if I should find myself in some times of danger hesitate to sacrifice into protection now, it is not because I am ready to submit to Black Republican Rule, but because I regard the Constitution of our country as an altar to stand by it. Mr. Lincoln has been Constitutionally elected and much as I appreciate his success no alternative is left me but to yield to the Constitution. The moment that instrument is violated by him, I will be the foremost in demanding action and the last to abandon my ground.

When I contemplate the horrors of civil war, such as a dissolution of the Union will ultimately come upon us, I cannot believe that the people will calmly take a step fraught with these consequences. They will consider well the blessings of the government we have, and it will only be when the grievances we suffer are of a nature that no free man can any longer bear them, that they will make the sacrifice of civil war. Then the civilized world, our circumstances and prosperity will testify that this Union cannot stand and it will be our duty to break it. If it is not, I am right and yet secure, we cannot be justified. When the time comes I say it has, the people will have to bear the consequences of a nation divided and a nation divided.

Those who believe in Civil War, and who are carried in arms and influenced by passions and opinions, may be ready for any action, but the thinking men and farmers, whose life is identified with the peace of the Union, will ask these questions.

Who will be the victor in the horrors which will come? The Union will be right and a consoling consolation will come. The liberties and securities of

22 -

[The page contains faint, illegible handwritten notes.]

The first of these is the fact that the
 second of these is the fact that the
 third of these is the fact that the
 fourth of these is the fact that the
 fifth of these is the fact that the
 sixth of these is the fact that the
 seventh of these is the fact that the
 eighth of these is the fact that the
 ninth of these is the fact that the
 tenth of these is the fact that the

[illegible]

I have been thinking about you
 and how much I love you.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I am always yours,
 Love, [unclear]

Reaction of Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} .

1. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^3}{dt^3}$

1870. The following year, the first of the series, was published.

As order has a few alterations at the time of our
Boston College from various alterations, may be said to be the
first time in the Church for alterations to be made. The
Commissioners, & I have a production of the same, some, rest
more in respect to the same.

The Board of Commissioners will meet at each County Court in the presence of the County Justice, of which you notice will be given. Citizens who are engaged in business will make no statement, but will remain silent, giving no hint when the deposition was taken, a kind of property taken, the value of the same, and the facts going to show that the depredations were committed by the Indians. Information is also desired as to the names and number of persons who are engaged in these Courts in the last five years.

The Court would also require all persons having claims for wages, for transportation for the United Companies called into the field by virtue of the orders issued, should go to present the same to the Chief Justice of their County in duplicate, who after certifying the same and the same are changed at a fair marketable valuation with such men were necessary for the subsistence of the troops and were received must send by train. Since our copy to the Executive and the resolution is signed.

These accounts will all be filed and presented to the
Board of Directors for its action. The President is also desirous of
obtaining more information in regard to the proposed plan for presenting to
the U. S. Congress the various proposals for all expenses incurred by the
Board for its various activities.

It is hoped that more of the facts will come
before Congress, in time, so
that the State will not only be assured but also
be encouraged for their work.

Handwritten signature

W. J. 21402

Prof. A. H. H. H.

Chas.

I have examined and considered the evidence submitted for my decision on the petition, submitted in that regard to the Commission of the Court of Justice, made by the parties for the purpose of the petition for the year ending 30th June 1861, and am satisfied that the same is correct, in calling out the same Commission, and am satisfied that the same were called out by competent authority.

The Council of the American Medical Association, at its annual meeting, held at Chicago, Ill., in 1901, adopted the following resolution, as amended at the subsequent meeting of the Council at St. Louis, Mo., in 1902:

Letter to the
Secretary of the

Star. Kilmarnock
Apr. 15. 1803.

Botolph Claydon
 Norfolk
 24th May 1888

Mar. Sept.
Nov. 15, 60.

Washington, June 15, 1891

Di

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. in relation to the purchase of the land for the purpose of building a fort for the purpose of the army, for the purpose of the army, for the purpose of the army.

The claim is a very good one, and I trust it will not be deemed improper in me to suggest that its speedy recovery would enable the Government to do a measure of safety at least one of them.

Please recd. from
 to the same Office
 John Campbell.

His Excellency
Governor of the
State of Texas

Copy

Executive Department

April 10, 1862, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Wm. Clement, Esq.

State Comptroller

Sir

Your letter of the 2nd inst. received. It is unnecessary to say for various reasons the Treasurer of the State is not the proper person to appoint an agent to go to Washington to transact the business of the State. It is more proper that you having advised, upon which I know that it belongs to the Comptroller and the Treasurer is determined who the agent sent to Washington, to transact the business of the State, shall be as also that the extent of his authority should be determined by them, seems to place the matter in a singular attitude, as I can find no law authorizing such course. If this is correct the Governor was wrong to do in the adjustment of the State's claim against the Government of the U. S. for reimbursement of money expended by Texas in the defense of her frontier, and it must remain in the hands of the Comptroller and Treasurer.

The Treasurer is not bound to account for any money not placed in his hands, nor is the Comptroller, in any way, responsible for money when in the Treasurer's hands, as the Treasurer is the custodian of all money placed in the Treasury.

For the information of the Comptroller I herewith transmit a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 2nd inst. and also a copy of a letter from the Hon. J. M. Thompson, dated the 1st inst. I also send an appointment to Mr. George A. Burkham to proceed to Washington and adjust and settle the accounts of Texas with the Government of the United States.

I think that the Comptroller shall place in the hands of the Treasurer all the money in his hands, that he may be enabled to pay to the United States the money due from the United States, so far as the money has been appropriated.

Very Respectfully

Signed

John H. Taylor

Executive Department

Austin Texas Nov 24th 1860

Hon C Collins

Chief Justice of Texas County

Sir

Your certificate of the organization of the "Kearney Stock Company" has been received and will be

Such companies as "stock" men or otherwise in the State regulating the rights and interests of such companies are in such cases not to be compared.

If the company is organized under the constitution or the laws governing and regulating "uniformed volunteer companies" it will be necessary that you present to the Chief Justice with the Chief Justice's certificate a certificate of the company containing the original of which will be given with the Chief Clerk before commissions can issue to the officers.

Very respectfully

(Signed)

John H. Brown

Executive Department

Austin Texas Nov 24th 1860

Hon John H. Brown

Secretary of War

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter just received from Hon. J. H. Battle Judge and Chief Justice of the District Attorney of the 10th Judicial District showing the deplorable condition of a family of the 10th Judicial District.

Under by the failure on the part of the Government to provide for the Hungers for the people and the will of the President to call them into the field has been complicated to maintain at a heavy expense, a force of six companies of Texas a large number of minute companies in all various counties.

The Executive in view of the circumstances condition of the Treasury and the heavy expense of maintaining "minutemen" in the field, disbanded them and called into the field one company of sixty men, under Capt. J. H. Brown, an efficient officer, believing that it would afford protection for the people but almost immediately following the withdrawing of the six companies, the Indians commenced depredation and a large number of settlements on greater numbers than any previous time during the past year. The emergency will require additional troops and the Executive has already taken steps to put them in the field. The military condition of the State will not justify longer delay.

In addition to the charges on our frontier, authentic reports have reached this Government that the San Antonio and El Paso mail was attacked by the Indians on its last trip to San Antonio.

Disappointed in his expectations of receiving aid from the Federal Government, the Executive of Texas, has endeavored to discharge his duty to the people of Texas by defending the frontier as far as their limited means in his control would permit. The State is now burdened with a debt on this account and is paying interest upon the same at the rate of seven per cent per annum. He has communicated these facts to official notice to the Federal Government for aid and to ask that a force of Texas Rangers, sufficient for an emergency be called into the service of the United States.

I am not without hope that the War Department with the sanction of the President, will at once authorize a battalion of Rangers to be accepted into the U.S. service. To be compelled longer to bear the brunt of her own defence is a hardship well calculated to wound the feelings of the people of Texas, and to make them feel that the Federal Government is unmindful of their interests.

In urging the necessity of calling Texas Rangers into the field I do not disparage the services of the regular troops now in Texas. As far as in their power, they have doubtless rendered protection. But it is impossible for infantry or even ordinary cavalry to undertake and furnish the Comanches and other wild Tribes that depredate upon us. It requires men accustomed to the service and mounted on horses used to subsisting on grass. This character of aid is at hand, and I trust the Federal Government will recognize the necessity of putting it immediately in the field.

May I hope to receive an immediate reply from the War Department?

I have the honor to be
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin, Texas Nov 28. 1860

Messrs H Bradford, C. H. P. Brewster,
Jas. H. Hardin and others

Gentlemen -- Your letter of the 20th has just reached me. Your locality is in the 27th Senatorial District, consequently comprising a part of the Southwest Division of the militia under the general law of the United States providing for its organization. Under the law of 1808, you are authorized to organize a volunteer corps subject to a new stringent discipline, and drill of men to you. And you can organize under the act approved Feb 10th 1858, incorporating military companies. You will find the law on page 220. General Laws, October 1808

Clerk Hefner (Sincerely)
(Signed) Sam Houston

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the application for a license to sell and dispose of the land of the State of New York, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, very truly,
 J. B. Thompson

Wm. C. Thompson

Per quibus

per

Respectfully

Yours very truly

Wm. C. Thompson

Commissioner of the Land Office

Per

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the application for a license to sell and dispose of the land of the State of New York, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, very truly,
 J. B. Thompson

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 Yours, very truly,
 J. B. Thompson

Very Respectfully

Signed

Wm. C. Thompson

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, 1860

Captain Joseph Walker
Dear Sir

It is the desire of the Executive to appoint you one of three Commissioners to ascertain the amount or losses of our Frontier Citizens from Indian depredations; if you will accept the same.

The Board when appointed will be expected to proceed to each of the Frontier Counties in the district assigned to it and receive testimony as to losses. As it is important that the matter should be submitted to Congress the coming Session it will be necessary that the Board proceed to work at as early a day as possible.

There being no appropriation made for this purpose the expense of the Commissioners will have to be met by the next Legislature. The Executive is confident, however, that the necessary appropriations will be made, and he would be gratified to receive notice of your intention to accept the appointment at an early day.

It is desired that the Commissioners shall commence business by the 1st of December.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Signed:

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Austin, Dec 6, 1860.

Capt L. S. Rose
Sir

In order to meet the present emergency, orders have been sent to Lt. Geo. Barry, of Bosque County and Lt. Geo. Stockton of Comanche County to raise each 25 men to co-operate with you in the defense of the Frontier.

They have been ordered to report to you, at your Camp, when you will give them such orders as may seem necessary to carry out the object of them being collected into the field.

You will issue rations to them; but will use great economy in reference to the stores, so as to avoid waste. A supply of provisions will be started in a few days. It will be impossible to send you and them and you will economize it as much as possible.

The Executive relies on your Command, and that it is strengthened to give efficient protection to the people now begin to fear of your success in not only driving Indians but recovering property stolen.

You will by virtue of the order sent you dated September 20, make such additional purchases of ammunition

Executive Department
Austin Texas Dec. 10th 1860

Capt H. C. Montgomery
Sir

We have startling news from the frontier and it will be necessary to send Rangers there. Will you let me know whether you can go into the area in arms or not. Can your boys could be mustered in.

The report is that the Indians have murdered three families in Jack County - 22 persons - I think there is some exaggeration as to the number, but the facts of the murders is well established. Please send a reply immediately stating whether we can depend on you, when an order will be sent.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Secretary of the Governor

E. W. Carr

Sec of State

Executive Department
Austin Texas Dec. 10th 1860

John H. Jones Esq
Furber
Brown Co
Sir

You will receive receipt of this order, and in relation to a force of twenty five men, commanded by one first Lieutenant two Sergeants and Corporals, to co-operate with Capt. and his men in clearing the frontier and be subject to his orders.

Your detachment will be mustered into service at Capt. Bicknaps in ten days unless some arrangement be sent Capt. B. to supply you with rations and ammunition as far as he is able to do so. Other relations are now being procured and it appears the troops.

We will as far as possible regard the general order is sent to Rangers and soldiers to give assistance in the settlements and secure and punish any Indians who may commit depredations. A copy of orders are enclosed.

Very Respectfully

(Signed)

Secretary of the Governor

E. W. Carr

Sec of State

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the matter of the appointment of a new member to the Board of Directors of the Company. I have conferred with the Board and they have decided to appoint Mr. J. H. Smith to the position.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, Sir, very truly,
J. H. Smith

Very truly,
J. H. Smith

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I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, Sir, very truly,
J. H. Smith

(Signed) J. H. Smith

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, December 21st, 1880

Capt L. O. Ross

Commanding Texas Rangers
Sir

Your letter of the 8th has been received. From the facts stated therein, as well as from information gained from other sources, the Country seems to be full of Indians, and depredations, robbing and murdering civil on the increase. Some step must be put to this distressing state of affairs upon our frontier. With this view the Executive has already dispatched orders per Express to Lieutenants Barry and Stokton to raise a force each of twenty men and take the field at once in cooperation with your Command. Other troops will be sent forward as soon as they can be raised, also supplies to sustain them. Meanwhile you will use every energy and exertion to give the inhabitants protection and security.

It is the opinion of the Executive that these large bodies of Indians intend to winter in Texas and every means must be brought to bear to expell them. It is also believed that they are of the Kiowa tribe, a vagrant, wandering, nomadic band who have never acknowledged any treaty stipulations with either Texas, or the General Government and who have never been hostile to our people.

You will therefore exercise every possible vigilance in the discharge of your duties, and will pursue and punish them as you are strictly ordered to regard all Indians seen this side of Red River as open enemies of Texas, unless they may come with a flag or as bearers of dispatches from authorized officers of the United States, when you will strictly examine them on them and unless satisfied as to the object of their presence in the Country, you will regard them as other Indians and treat them as well as all others are enemies to the Country.

You will keep this Department advised by express or otherwise as far as lies in your power.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed)

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, Dec. 21st, 1860

Col. L. L. Johnson
Sir

Having learned that the accounts and rolls of the Companies late under your command have been deposited with the Comptroller, who has no authority to act upon them except upon the action of the Quarter Master and Adjutant, the accounts will therefore be handed over to the Quarter Master, and the rolls to the Pay Master, for their consideration. Until they have acted upon them no claim will be settled or paid.

When the accounts and rolls have been acted upon by these officers, under the special direction of the Treasurer, and required by law they will be settled and paid and not in the future.

Very Respectfully,
(Signed) Abram Houston

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, Dec. 21st, 1860

Hon. Clement B. Fannin
State Comptroller

Sir

Your business letter of this morning has been received. You desire to know if Col. Johnson's troops were called out under the act for the protection of the frontier approved January 1860. Until the troops called out by the Executive since that date have been called out under the provisions of that act no claim for authority to call out troops except by order of the Department will be paid in accordance therewith.

You have been furnished with duplicate copies of the muster rolls in order that additional checks upon the Pay Master may be secured. You will issue your warrants, as heretofore, upon the Pay Master at Fort. When such is done the claims will be settled, the warrants signed and the men paid.

Very Respectfully,
(Signed) Abram Houston

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, Decem. 23rd 1860

Hon Geo W. Flournoy
Atty General
Sir

The Executive would ask of the Attorney General his opinion as to the facts stated in the letter of Messrs C B Nichols & Co relative to the taking of the public arms, at Galveston. Especially as to the nature of the offence committed by the parties taking them and the remedy therefor and what redress can be had.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department
Austin, Texas Decr 26, 1860

J. V. Gordon
Dear Sir

Your letter of the 18th has been received. I am advised that had reached me previous to the receipt of your letter, I had acted, and had ordered into the service of the State two fresh detachments one from Boerne and the other from Goring, of twenty five men each. In addition to this a company is now being raised to march with all possible dispatch to the frontier, all of which, together with the Command of Captain Ross will make nearly two hundred men.

The detachments from Boerne and Goring were ordered to be raised by Link Barry and Mr Thomas Stetson men who have the unqualified endorsement of the frontier Citizens; and who have acted upon the frontier for years. The Executive has of late been repeatedly notified by letter from Citizens on the frontier that they had no horses, consequently were unable to protect themselves and that they desired protection from the interior. Acting upon such suggestions he has ordered forward the troops before alluded to and is preparing to dispatch others as soon as they can be gotten ready. Everything that can be done for the frontier will be promptly performed.

Wherefore, for the last four or five months, the cry has been send us protection from the interior the men are being sent forward and the Executive trusts that ere long the peace of the frontier will be established and that security and order will prevail. The undivided attention of the Executive will be given to the necessities of the frontier Citizens.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Sam Houston

Executive Department

General Order No. 100

March 21, 1862

General Order No. 100 is hereby issued for the purpose of regulating the conduct of the military and naval forces of the United States in the execution of the laws of the United States. It is the duty of every officer and soldier to obey the orders of his superiors, and to perform the duties of his office with fidelity and integrity. It is also the duty of every officer and soldier to maintain the honor and reputation of the United States, and to avoid any conduct which would reflect discredit upon the same. This order is intended to be a guide for the conduct of the military and naval forces, and is to be read and understood by all. It is to be published in the official gazette, and in the newspapers of the United States, and is to be read to the troops at the time of their muster.

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(Signed)

Wm. A. Rorer